ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co. ATLANTA GA., SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 16. 1875. Vol. VII---No 306

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 15.

The Ninth District.

We endeavored to give, this morning, the full official vote in the recent congressional election; but owing to the inability of a compositor to turn over a sheet, on the back of which was a statement of the vote in about one-half of the counties of the district, our effort was to a certain extent defeated. The correct totals were, however, presented. We now give the figures in full:

	Hill.	Estes.	Price.
Banks	110	321	14
Clarke	1,005	64	4
Dawson	49	106	148
Fannin	8	64	51
Forsyth	137	120	251
Franklin	372	168	19
Gilmer	151	32	7
Gwinnett	1,135	31	76
Hall	543	407	134
Habersham	290	226	40
Jackson	794	152	7
Lumpkin	93	24	351
Madison	301	164	1
Morgan	699	376	1
Pickens	152	8	19
Rabun	112	66	40
Towns	10	46	50
White	79	333	9
Union	111	133	45
Oconee	290	35	00
Totals	6,381	3,021	1,26
Hill's majority over Estes			3,366
" " " Price			5,114
" " " both			2,093

MAJ. M. P. CALDWELL is announced as the local editor of the Gainesville Eagle. He will make a good one. His salutatory is modest and graceful.

THE silver medals, in commemoration of the Mecklenbergh centennial, were taken so fast in Charlotte, when they were first received, that the committee immediately ordered more by telegraph. The medals are from the United States mint at Philadelphia, and are beautifully executed. The bronze medals are also very handsome, and selling rapidly.

THE Memphis Appeal, from a spirit of generosity and sound sense that does not, in public matters, prevail extensively in all the states, advocates the establishment of all the institutions of the state at Nashville, and adds that "the public spirit and pride of the state should be enlisted in her behalf, in all reasonable efforts to enlarge her importance." Here is a refreshing instance of municipal patriotism. It almost takes our breath away.

ONLY three and a half miles of the Elberton Air-Line railroad remain to be graded, and it is expected that the road will be completed to Elberton in about two weeks. The directors have adopted the three-foot guage, as the most economical, under the circumstances. This will necessitate transfers at the junction with the Air Line railroad, and Toccoa should be happy. The narrow guage roads are operated at less expense, but all transfers are a fruitful source of vexations, breakages, thefts and delays.

SHEATS, who is the junior partner in the rotten and nearly bankrupt firm of Hinds, Spencer & Sheats, is to be kicked out of the sixth auditorship of the treasury department. The firm is in disgrace. Hinds has already been kicked out of office, and is under four indictments for gross frauds in obtaining mail contracts. Sheats will go next week; and Spencer may as well own up that he is a fraud, for his pals are laying bare his numerous misdeeds and conspiracies.

HON. M. C. KERR, of Indiana, whose prospects for the speakership are several points better than those of any other candidate, has arrived in Charlotte, where he will remain until after the centennial celebration. Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, is also coming; and the gathering at Charlotte will doubtless be considerably greater than the Old North State has ever known. A good many Georgians are going, we are glad to say. The Air-Line will sell round tickets from Atlanta for eight dollars. As the regular fare is twenty-six dollars, no one will be apt to say that the receivers have not done the fair thing.

The Columbus Times reproduces, from its exchanges, a long list of men whose names have been presented by their respective friends for the gubernatorial nomination next year. The length of the list, so long in advance of the nomination, rather indicates an abundance of patriotic talent at the service of the people. Some of them, however, will not permit their names to be used; but here is the list that the Times compiled: Col. Thomas Hardeman, Jr., Gen. Alfred H. Colquitt, Gen. Wm. T. Wofford, Col. John Nicholls, ex Gov. Chas. J. Jenkins, John H. James, Gov. James M. Smith, Gen. A. R. Wright, W. D. Anderson, O. A. Bacon, Julian Hartridge, John W. Wofford, N. J. Hammond, Lucius J. Gartrell, Gen. W. J. Lawton, and Col. Herbert Fielder.

Horse Stock at the Capital.

[Rochester Express.]

I went down to the president's stables the other evening, but was somewhat disappointed to learn that his "stud" had been removed to St. Louis, and as the grooms had gone with the horses, I could learn nothing interesting about them. In fact, he seldom keeps many horses here at any time, and those that wish to observe his taste in "horse flesh" must go west. Senator Robertson of South Carolina, drives the finest team of roadsters in Washington. They are spankers, I assure you. They are of powerful build, heavy iron gray color, and fully sixteen hands high. Where there are so many worthless plugs, these magnificent animals cut quite a dash. John Langley, the "champion beverage artist" in this city, has a milk white nag that can make the dust fly lively on the road, but whether he will ever astonish the natives is doubtful. John Talty holds the ribbons behind a little bay mare that can make her mile within three minutes; and Major Richards, our superintendent of police, has a little team that can give the dust to almost any "double up" in the district. Take it all in all, the capital of the nation has very few fine horses, and where there is so much money to own them, and so much time to speed them, the wonder is the greater.

A Smuggling Case.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, May 15.—The rate of duty to which hosiery and other cotton goods are subject was paid upon silks alleged to have been smuggled through the appraiser's office at an undervaluation by Charles L. Lawrence. The difference between the duty which should have been paid on these silks, and that which was paid, is, it is claimed, $13,304. Suit was begun yesterday in the United States district court, to recover that amount from Lawrence.

Prussia.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

BERLIN, May 15.—The inquiry instituted into the Catholic societies of Berlin at the time of Kullman's attempt to shoot Prince Bismarck, has been closed. The public prosecution made charges against their character, and the case will come up for trial in June.

—Walt Whitman is devoting his leisure moments to the composition of a poem on the scandal. A few lines from the Brooklyn Argus will serve to show that the terrors of his genius are unabated:

"Cornucopeta of pestiferous pecadilloes!
Plague, pestilence, slaughter, famine,
arson, murder, tempest,
lightning, shipwreck, North
Pacific bonds, and Orange
county butter—
What are these to that or this to those
Warming the Pole; icing the Equator;
Sitting sad, solitary; leaping, crawling,
flying, all around the world, and
on the rocks of Terra del Fuego,
Parthenope horrida! Periscopic woe!
Succotash of social slime immense,
Dimming the argent plenilune;
Mush, slush, gush, Sheerman avaunt;
O, Elizabeth! O, Henry!"

TILTON VS. BEECHER.

The Evidence Closed on Both Sides.

Evarts and Porter Promise to Occupy Only Five Days in Summing Up.

ADJOURNMENT TO WEDNESDAY NEXT.

NEW YORK, May 13.—As soon as the court was formally opened Fullerton called attention to an editorial reference to the trial in the Tribune of this morning, which opens thus: "As usual the Beecher trial was enlivened yesterday by some choice exhibitions of legal blackguardism. Here is one;" and then follows a brief passage between Fullerton and Mrs. Ovington, culled from the report.

Judge Neilson said he appreciated the remarks of Fullerton, and the language used in the editorial called for an apology. For his part he never attended a trial where so much courtesy was exhibited by counsel and witnesses.

Calvin J. Miles was first witness for defense, after whom Henry C. Bowen was recalled for further cross-examination.

Edward Eggleston also was recalled, who described himself as "pastor of the Christian Endeavor church, which belongs to no particular denomination, but is running on its own hook." Horace B. Claflin, George F. Uhle and Wallace E. Cauldwell were also called by the defense.

John C. Bowen, son of Henry, and Marshall J. Morrill, followed for the prosecution.

The defense then recalled J. C. Southwich, who testified that he "had no bets on the case."

"We have nothing else to offer," said Mr. Evarts.

"Nor we," said Mr. Beach.

Mr. Evarts then rose and made a few remarks, stating that he understood that only one counsel on the other side was to sum up the case, and he and Mr. Porter would sum up for the defense, but together they would not occupy more than five days, in view of the time it had taken to get the evidence in. He would suggest that an adjournment be had until Wednesday next.

Mr. Beach said he would rather continue on Monday, but would defer to the wishes of the other counsel.

Judge Neilson then ordered an adjournment until Wednesday next.

A PIECE OF SIDE-PLAY.

At the annual meeting of the Congregational Union to-day, some excitement was caused by a declaration of Rev Dr. George B. Bacon, that he would not serve on the board of trustees with a gentleman who did not represent the church, meaning Henry C. Bowen, who was nominated. He asked the election of Henry P. Sage in Bowen's place, but the motion was voted down and Bacon's place was filled by Rev. A. H. Bradford, of Vermont.

On Wednesday morning, Judge Porter will begin to sum up for the defendant. He will occupy about two days with his argument, which will be devoted almost entirely to an analysis of the testimony. Mr. Evarts follows with another two days' argument, devoted to the general legal features. Then comes Mr. Beach, conducting the whole final argument for the plaintiff. He will begin as soon as Mr. Evarts has finished, and occupy about two days. It is understood that Judge Neilson's charge will not be very long, and he expects the case will be finished the first week in June.

Married Couples—How to Tell Them.

[Portland (Oregon) New Northwest.]

If you see a lady and gentleman disagree upon trifling occasions, or correcting each other in company, you may be assured they have tied the matrimonial noose.

If you see a silent pair in a car or stage lolling carelessly, one at each window, without seeming to know they have a companion, the sign is infallible.

If you see a lady drop her glove, and a gentleman by the side of her kindly telling her to pick it up, you need not hesitate in forming your opinion; or

If you meet a couple in the fields, the gentleman twenty yards in advance of the lady, who, perhaps, is getting over a stile with difficulty, or picking her way through a muddy patch; or,

If you see a lady whose beauty and accomplishments attract the attention of every gentleman in the room but one, you can have no difficulty in determining their relationship to each other—the one is her husband.

If you see a gentleman particularly courteous, obliging and good natured, relaxing into smiles, saying sharp things and toying with every pretty woman in the room excepting one, to whom he appears particularly cold and formal, and is unreasonably cross—who that one is, nobody can be at a loss to discover,

If you see an old couple jarring, checking and thwarting each other, differing in opinion before the opinion is expressed, eternally anticipating and breaking the thread of each other's discourse, yet using kind words, like honey bubbles floating on vinegar, which are soon overwhelmed by a preponderance of the fluid; they are to all intents, man and wife!—it is impossible to be mistaken!

The rules above quoted are laid down as infallible in just interpretation—they may be resorted to with confidence; they are upon unerring principles and deduced from everyday experience.

—The following story is good but rather apocryphal: A young man out west was courting a pretty girl, but her mother would not permit him to stay after ten o'clock, greatly to his and her daughters disgust. Last New Year's day that young man presented the old lady with a patent clock of great beauty and ingenuity. The prospective mother-in-law was greatly pleased, and gave her old ticker to a poor woman who lived in the neighborhood. Now that young couple are happy, for that new clock is so constructed that it will lose three hours between eight and ten in the evening, and make it up all right by morning. The old lady watches the clock carefully and cries "ahem," when it gets to ten. And yet she says she can't understand why she gets so sleepy before ten, and hate to get up so bad next morning.

BABY'S LOOKING OUT FOR ME.

Two little busy hands patting on the window,
Two laughing bright eyes looking out at me;
Two rosy cheeks dented with a dimple,
Mother bird is coming; baby, do you see?

Down by the lilac bush, something white and azure
Saw I in the window as I passed the tree;
Well, I knew the apron and the shoulder knots of ribbon
All belong to baby, looking out for me.

Talking low and tenderly
To myself, as mothers will,
Spake I softly, "God in heaven
Keep my darling free from ill,
Worldly gain and worldly honors,
Ask I not for her from Thee;
But from want and sin and sorrow
Keep her ever pure and free.

* * * * * * *

Two little waxen hands,
Folded soft and silently,
Two little curtained eyes
Looking out no more for me;
Two little snowy cheeks,
Dimple dented never more;
Two little trodden shoes
That will never touch the floor;
Shoulder ribbon softly twisted,
Apron folded, clean and white,
These are left and these only
Of the childish presence bright.

Thus He sent answer to my earnest praying,
Thus He keeps my darling free from earthly stain,
Thus He folds the pet lamb free from earthly straying,
But I miss her sadly by the window pane

Till I look above it, then with purer vision,
Sad, I weep no longer the lilac bush to pass,
For I see her, angel, pure and white and sinless,
Walking with the harpers by a sea of glass.

Two little snowy wings
Softly flutter to and fro,
Two tiny childish hands
Beckon still to me below;
Two tender earnest eyes
Watch me ever earnestly
Through the loopholes of the skies;
Baby's looking out for me.

New York Fashions.

[Harper's Bazaar.]

BOX-PLEATED BLOUSE.

The box-pleated blouse is the most fashionable design this season for children's pique dresses, and may also be made of muslin, of linen either pale or striped, or else of wool clothes. It is of very simple shape, consisting of but two breadths of pique, with skirt and waist in one. Three box-pleats, each two inches wide, or wider, are laid in the back and in the front. These pleats are sewed and pressed flatly as far as the sash or belt, and are merely pressed in the skirt, just as kilt skirts are; or it may be well to tack them on the wrong side half way down the skirt to prevent them from flaring open too far. The sash is worn quite low down on the hips. When a belt is used it is made of pique trimmed with braid, is buttoned in front, and is fastened to the blouse by a strap of braid in the back or else under the arms. Wide belts shaped to the figure are on the newest blouses; some of these are three or four inches broad, are very much trimmed, and have loops and streamers behind. The blouse fastens under the middle box-pleat in front. The sleeve is of simple coat shape, with a cuff, or else merely trimming set on around the wrist. A large collar either of Byron or of sailor shape, is added to such blouses. The collar and cuffs have braid and edging, and double rows of braid pointed below are placed on the waist between the box-pleats. Gray, blue and brown French cloths of pure wool, but of very light quality, are made up in these little blouses for winter dresses. They are entirely plain, or else very simply trimmed with rows of braid. Shepherd's plaid, in tiny checks of black and white, make pretty blouses for little boys.

THE GABRIELLE DRESS.

The newest Gabrielle dresses buttons in front, and have square pockets behind. The dress outlines the figure, and hangs loosely, or may be confined by a sash. Pique is preferred for Gabrielles, but they are also made of soft French nansook, and other sheer muslins. Many mothers, who do not object to colored dresses, use this pattern for percales, cambric, linen, lawn, gingham and other useful materials. Lengthwise rows of insertion and braid trimmed pique Gabrielles, and the skirt is edged with an embroidered ruffle. The insertion usually follows the seams.

THE YOKE SLIP.

The most universally popular dress for children is the yoke slip, a full dress that may be worn loose and flowing from the shoulders, or else with a sash. Many mothers make the entire outfit of short dresses by this pattern. It is always made of muslin or other soft light goods, as it is too full for thick pique. This slip has usually two widths, each about a yard wide at the bottom, sloping narrower toward the armholes. The yoke is nearly straight front and back, and is square across the arms. An embroidered ruffle sewed in the edge of the skirt, with clusters of tiny tucks and rows of insertion above, trims these nansook slips prettily. The yoke is then made of lengthwise puffs with rows of insertion between; the coat sleeve has a little cuff of tucks, insertion and edging.

CHILD'S LONG SACQUE.

The long sacque is the most fashionable wrap for small children. It has the simple stylish French back, with a seam down the middle, and no side forms, but the side seams are placed so far back that they give the effect of English side bodies. The long front is buttoned below the waist, and thence slopes away toward the side. The trimming is put on in front to outline a shorter jacket, and thus gives the appearance of a long continental vest underneath; indeed, in many garments the fronts are doubled, and the lower part is a bona fide vest. The middle seam of the back is left open below the waist, is lapped there, held by a single button, and is trimmed with two narrow scant ruffles of embroidered muslin headed by pique braid. The trimming extends straight down the front each side of the buttons, crosses below the waiste, and passes upward into the side seam. A narrow ruffle or a sailor collar trims the neck. The buttons are large molds covered with pique or else fine pearl buttons are used. This pattern may be made up in striped wool clothes, white, with a black or colored stripe, in light French gray cloth, and in brown or dark blue camel's hair. The trimming for such wraps are pipings of silk or velvet the color of the stripe.

SASHES, SHOES, ETC.

To complete such an outfit mothers select damask-figured sashes of the soft Louisine silks, three-eighths of a yard wide, three yards long, and fringed on the edges. It is the caprice to tie these in long loops and to fold them very broadly around the waist. They cost $7. Solid colored blue or brown stockings, or else those striped around the leg, alternately ecru with blue, brown, or scarlet stripes, are more used than plain white stockings for the streets, even with white dresses. High-buttoned shoes of soft black kid are worn with low heels, or else without hee's. The close cottage caps are of Valenciennes lace or of Swiss muslin over silk, trimmed with gros grain ribbon and small fine flowers.

KILT DRESSES AND SUITS.

Among the newest importations are little French kilt dresses. It is merely a kilt shirt sewed to a plain body that fastens in front. Those that find most favor have eight side pleats turned toward the front on each side, and a box-pleat four inches wide behind. The shaped belt is three inches wide, with loops and bows behind. The collar is round or square, or of Byron shape. Made of pique, trimmed with braid, they cost $9. These are for both boys and girls.

Pique kilt suits, intended expressly for boys, have jackets and deep vests. They cost from $8 up. Separate kilt shirts of white pique, to wear with various jackets or with habit shirts, are sold for $5.

Parisian-made kilt suits of cloth for boys are made simply, yet with taste. The kilt pleats are deeply lapped and are nearly all behind; these little skirts measure sometimes four yards around. The pleats are stitched flatly below the belt, and the material beneath is cut away so that they will not be bulky. Two straps like suspenders pass over the shoulders and hold the weight of the skirt. The jackets are very long-waisted and the backs have the buttons far apart, and little revers in the seams in the English fashion. The fronts slope away to show the vest.

WALKING COATS.

Walking coats with capes rival the long French sacque as wraps for very small children. They are made of pique for the summer, and some of the prettiest have the entire cape of open-worked English embroidery. A flounce or ruffle of this embroidery then trims the skirt. Others have merely ruffles of embroidery on the cape and skirt, or else the finest muslin is made into knife-pleating, and edged with valenciennes for trimming.

SAILOR COLLARS.

Sailor collars, deep, broad and square behind and narrow in front, are worn by children. Those of the antique lace and the substantial Irish point are most used.

APRONS.

Imported wardrobes for girls contain pretty aprons, like those worn ten years ago. These are not the scant bib aprons now in fashion, but are straight and full, meeting together behind.

INFANTS' LONG ROBES.

Infants' robes are still made very long, and with high neck and long sleeves. The handsomest imported robes are made of organdy muslin, with an elaborate embroidered tablier and a box-pleated flounce edged with valenciennes, and rows of insertion between each box-pleat. The sashes are of very wide gros grain. Such dresses cost $75. Simpler robes are made of French nansook, and trimmed with crimped pleatings, edged with real lace. Infants' cloaks are not changed in shape. They are two large capes of pique or of cashmere, with elaborate embroidery on the upper cape. Twenty-five dollars will buy a very handsome one. New toilette baskets for infants are round. They are covered with dotted muslin over blue silk, and cost $12. Larger baskets with lace and insertion on the frills are $20. Some useful baskets are covered with pique, and trimmed with stripes of pique braid.

Cotton—Volume III—No. 37.

The receipts this week are 20,000 bales, compared with 22,000 last year, and 39,000 the year before. It is likely the receipts for next week will be about 20,000 bales, compared with 24,000 last year and 34,000 the year before, and the receipts at the interior towns 3,000 bales, compared with 7,000 last year and 6,000 the year before.

WEATHER.

The thermometer has averaged 77 degrees at noon; clear and warm six days; cloudy, warm and showery one day. Rainfall for the week .44 of an inch. The same week last year the thermometer was 78 degrees at noon; clear and pleasant five days; cloudy and warm, with very light rain two days. Rainfall for the week .06 of an inch. The same week year before last the thermometer was 74 degrees at noon; clear and pleasant four days; cloudy, warm and light rain three days. Rainfall for the week .88 of an inch. Up to this week the season has been cold and dry for some time. It is now warm enough, but too dry where the ground is not broken, or the seed well up.

ATLANTA MARKET.

RECEIPTS.

	1875	1874	1873
Receipts this week	95	161	290
Receipts previously	61,992	52,353	28,492
	62,087	52,514	28,782
SHIPMENTS.			
Shipments this week	335	471	350
Shipments previously	60,285	50,815	27,095
	60,620	51,286	27,445
STOCK.			
Stock on hand	1,467	1,228	1,337
PRICE.			
Middlings	14½	16½	17½

The receipts after this date last year were 1,236 bales, making the total receipts 53,750 bales. The receipts after this date, two years ago, were 1,853 bales, making the total receipts 30,635. It is likely the receipts for the balance of this season will be about 1,000 bales, making the total receipts 63,100, an increase over last year of 9,350 bales. The total receipts at this point for four years has been 23,240, 20,125, 30,635, 53,750. Last year the price was at the top at this date, 16½ cents, and was steady at that until the first of June, when it fell to 16 cents, and then continued to fall "world without end."

The year before last the price fell slowly from this date to the first of June, at which time it was 16¾; it then rose for four weeks until it touched 18¼ (a rise of 1½ cents), after which, it continued to decline. Here is the record for two years; our readers can judge for themselves what the course of this year will be. The price here is now 2 cents lower than last year when it was at the top, and 2⅝ cents lower than two years ago when it rose 1 cent.

RECEIPTS.

The daily receipts at all ports for the next week for the past four years, are as follows:

	1871	1872	1873	1874
Saturday	5,408	1,405	5,091	2,993
Monday	10,199	3,598	7,774	3,493
Tuesday	8,639	1,163	4 249	3,201
Wednesday	7,243	1,668	6,985	3,457
Thursday	6,317	1,826	3,567	2,178
Friday	7,092	3,088	5,505	3,085
Various	758	110	1,052	406
	45,706	11,834	34,223	24,328
Decrease from last week	1,000	4,000	5,000	
Increase from last week				2,000

NEW YORK.

This market has been quiet and steady for sports, with a large demand, which was freely met. Sales 15,460 bales; no change in the price. This is the largest weeks' sales in this city during the month of May since 1871, when they averaged 18,000 bales a week for the whole month. The sales in New York this week for 5 years, beginning with 1871, were 17,700, 3,047, 6,900, 12,300, 15,460. The sales this week have increased largely over last week, having been 46,000 bales at the six principal ports compared with 25,000 last week. If these sales should be kept up a few weeks the stock will be rapidly reduced. For contracts there has been some fluctuations, but the market closes at about the same prices as last week; sales 175,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL.

This market has been quiet and firm, with medium sales; no change in the price.

The stock is now large, being 189,000 bales larger than last year this time. But the stock increased then 190,000 bales in the next three weeks whilst this year it will slowly decrease. If there is any change in this market it is much more likely to rise than fall for some time to come.

BOMBAY, INDIA.

The following are the figures for the receipts and shipments to Great Britain and the continent for this year and the ten years past, from the first day of January.

	1875	1874	1873
Receipts	880,000	806,000	768,000
Shipments to Great Britain	450,000	459,000	401,000
Shipments to the continent	308,000	225,000	121,000

This shows the receipts to be 7,000 bales less than last year, and the stock on hand 51,000 bales less. The receipts at Bombay for the next six weeks after this time for five years beginning with 1870 were 441,000, 325,000, 189,000, 191,000, 278,000.

These figures show that on account of the great increase of railroads in that country the crop of cotton is brought to market much more rapidly than in 1870. The large receipts during the coming six weeks of that year and the consequently large shipments was the cause of the decline in the cotton market after the 11th of this month. Many of our readers will recollect that disastrous year which ruined so many southern dealers.

ACREAGE.

We have just received the May report of the Nashville cotton exchange, which makes the decreased acreage in cotton this year, as compared with the last, to be 15 per cent. for Middle Tennessee and 7 per cent. for North Alabama. This is rather larger than we expected, but there are influences at work that are likely to report the acreage under cultivation at less than last year, and we guess it will be at least 5 per cent. and possibly 8 per cent. less. The planting in this section around Atlanta is about 5 per cent. less and the fertilizers bought about 10 per cent. more than last year.

BEARS.

We would call the attention of those persistent bears who can see no good in the market at this time, that the price is very low for the summer, and that whilst there is a plentiful supply of cotton, there is not an excessive one; that the trade in Manchester is very good; that there has been no spring or summer rise as has always been in past years; that whilst there are many things that look to lower prices, yet that the price is never so near the bottom as when there has been a rapid decline, and everything points to much lower prices.

PRICE.

If there is no important rise in the price this month, and sales continue large, it is likely there will be a spur in the market in June and a good opportunity to sell the fall and winter months. A rise of a cent a pound in spot cotton would bring out many large lots now held in the interior, and increase the receipts.

—There is in Groton, Vermont, a son of Timothy Embry, who is reduced by long continued disease to the merest skeleton. He is twenty-five years of age, and will not weigh more than twenty-five or thirty pounds. He was apparently healthy until about nine years of age, since which time he has been gradually growing deformed. His knees are drawn up to his breast, and his hands to his shoulders, and remain there immovable; his whole length is not more than thirty-three inches; excepting his face, he looks scarcely human. A film is grown over his eyes and he is blind.

SHOT DEAD.

The Tragic Ending of a Train Robber—He is Instantly Killed by an Adams Express Messenger—Full Particulars of the Affair—A Brave Man Who Should Be Remembered.

[Chicago Post and Mail.]

The Adams Express car which left here last night for Pittsburg on the Fort Wayne road, was the scene of a most remarkable event before it reached the end of its route. A masked robber broke his way through the car, and was shot dead after firing two bullets at the messenger in charge. The bravery and faithfulness of the messenger saved the express company several thousand dollars, and the body of the would-be robber and murderer now lies dead at Crestline Station. The messenger is Geo. H. Price, recently from Kentucky, a married man of about thirty. The robber was H. C. Binkley, formerly a conductor on the Fort Wayne road, running the accommodation train between Lima and Fort Wayne up to last week, when he was discharged because of growing bad habits. He lived at the latter city, where he had a most interesting family. The train had passed Lima, where it had stopped for water, and was between Ada and LaFayette, about 222 miles from here, when Price heard, above the racket of the rushing train, the sound of crackling wood, which came from the door behind him at the end of the car. Suddenly turning, he saw a face with black muslin tied over it, coming through a hole in the door, made by breaking out the panel. Price was alone, and it was after midnight. He was armed, but it did not occur to him to reach for his pistol. The sight was so unexpected that, for a few seconds, he was taken aback. The car was somewhat dim, a single flickering lamp providing the only light, and he was not quite sure as to what it was coming up out of the obscurity of the corner. Price is a man about thirty, tall, strong, fully proportioned, one of those healthy young fellows for whom railway companies have a sharp eye when there is treasure to be guarded. He said, after it was all over, that he did not know what was coming next. The though of danger did not occur to him so much as a feeling of startled curiosity. He had, a few moments before, called out "Good night" to the solitary station keeper at Lima, as the train whirled away from the place, and he had shut the door, locking himself in, preparatory for a quiet journey over the other 160 miles to Pittsburg. There was nothing unusual at the last stopping place. The car was strong, well bound in all its parts, as befitted the receptacle of the immense sums of money and quantities of valuables carried from time to time between the great cities of the West. There were on board several chests packed with costly wares, silks, clothing jewelry, diamonds, money, for the worth of every one of which the company is liable to the sender, in case of loss, and the man who travels with these in charge is more than the mere baggage handler; he is for the time being the only protector, the only barrier between the owner and the thief. His position is a dangerous one. It is not possible to place more than one man in a train, and he must needs ride alone. His route lies over great stretches of wild country, across uninhabited prairie, through dense and lonely forests. The conductors do not come near him, the brakemen are not permitted to enter—the door is locked against friend and foe alike. When Price saw the panel fall away, he saw that it was a man who was on the other side of it, and that his face was covered with cloth. The man's eyes could be seen shining through the holes cut in the cloth, but there was no sign by which he could tell what man he was. He had not long to think, however. Before he could guess what would be the next move the man in the mask stood up with his back against the door, his right arm with a pistol in the hand stretched out, looking steadily at him. This all took perhaps not half a minute. Price had just time enough to turn his head on hearing the crash, when the mouth of the pistol was staring him in the face. "Give me your keys!" came from under the mask. Instantly Mr. Price's presence of mind came back. It all flashed before him. Robbers were on board; the car was to be pillaged; he must give up or die. Still he did not reach out for his own weapon. "Not yet!" he replied, and grinned at the man, at the same time taking in his build, as if to calculate what the chances might be in a tussle. He saw that he was about his own size. A pistol shot was the reply, and Price felt the cutting sweep of a bullet across his arm and over the forehead, immediately followed by another through his left shoulder, the arm falling limp, and the blood trickling down his face. Quick as a flash his own pistol was out. "No, sir!" he shouted, "not yet! not just yet!" and he raised his right arm. For a second the two stood face to face, the loaded pistol of each pointed at the other. It was no longer spoils or no spoils, it was life and death. The locomotive whistle shrieked across the bleak prairie, the wheels roared above the sound of powder and shot, the car swayed from side to side, but neither moved. The hammer of Price's pistol was raised to the full. That of the other had yet to be raised. It was the work of a second, the contraction of the muscles of a finger, but it was enough to turn the balance of a man's life. The robber pulled the hammer, and it quickly responded to the pressure, but that same instant Price's pistol flashed, and the would be thief and murderer was shot through the head, his brains splashed over the walls. He fell back, striking the door, dead. In a few minutes more the train had reached Crestline, where the body was lifted off, where it now lies, awaiting the Coroner of Allen county, O., in whose jurisdiction his death occurred. Price will be due here to-morrow, and an ovation awaits him If there is anything which warms up the cockles of an express company's heart, and proves that, at least, one kind of a corporation has a soul, it is to find a man who stands up for it in the hour of danger, and this Price has done in the bravest manner. His conduct has given the greatest satisfaction to the company, and there is not a soul about the office, from Anson Gorton down, who is not willing to swear to-day that Price is one of "the gamest men in America!"

The Schiller.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

LONDON, May 15.—One of the Schiller's officers has informed a correspondent of the Standard that many persons on board the steamer were drunk when she struck the reef, and that several firemen and many steerage passengers lay helpless until swept away by the waves.

Thus far the number of the dead bodies recovered from the wreck is about one hundred and thirty. Among the latest just recovered, are those of the following persons: Jacob Brouner; L. Fathrig, chief engineer of the Schiller; William Fralein, Davenport, Ohio; Fritz Thomas; Michael Hurleman, Highland, Ill.; Holm Leonhardt, probably one of the Leonhardts, of Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. Leichlin Ohlsen; the body of a lady having a ring marked Hermann Zinkiesen on one of the fingers; the bodies of two firemen; the bodies of two sailors; five bodies of females, and the bodies of some others of the passengers, males, which remain unidentified.

PARIS, May 15.—M. Rouher has informed the government that the Ex-Empress Eugenie will accept no compromise for her claims on the civil list, and will bring an action demanding the fulfilment of the conventional terms concluded by DeBroglie's ministry.

AGRICULTURAL.

Austria employs traveling agricultural professors, who go from place to place delivering lectures and instructing the farmers on topics connected with their vocation.

Make your grange a school for every member, so that every one will see that it is good for them to be there, and soon outsiders will understand that they are missing a good thing by not being in the order.

An exchange says that the manufacture of caoutchouc from milk weed (*asclepias*) has been undertaken by a company in Canada, with a capital of $100,000. The milky juice yields about four per cent. of caoutchouc.

An experimental farm station in North Alabama has been selected, in order to test, under the auspices of the agricultural college of that state, in what material respect the soil is wanting, whether in nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash or lime. Most of the experiments are to be made in cotton, but some are to be made with corn.

THE NUMBER OF HOGS ANNUALLY PACKED IN TWENTY-SIX YEARS.

The following table gives the total number of hogs packed in the west during the twenty-six years past:

1874-5	5,537,124	1866-7	3,590,791
1872-3	5,456,008	1865-9	2,465,554
1873-4	5,383,810	1864-5	2,422,779
1871-2	4,782,403	1859-60	2,350,382
1862-3	4,000,520	1857-8	2,210,773
1870-1	3,623,404	1852-3	2,201,110
1863-4	3,361,105	1871-2	2,175,702
1861-2	3,298,666	1854-5	2,124,404
1867-8	2,780,084	1856-7	1,818,778
1859-70	2,635,312	1865-6	1,785,956
1853-4	2,594,770	1849-50	1,052,220
1868-9	2,490,873	1850-1	1,3?4,967
1855-6	2,489,302	1851-2	1,182,840

Total number in 26 years, 74,157,182.
Average per year, 2,852,200.

It will be noted that the past winter's packing exceeds by nearly 2,684,924 the average for the past twenty-six years.

BUDDING PECANS UPON THE HICKORY.

A writer to the American Agriculturist, from Florida, relates the following as his experience on this subject:

About a year ago I budded a pecan into a vigorous hickory sprout of the same season's growth. The bud remained dormant until the following spring, when the sprout was cut back to the bud. A shoot grew from the bud last summer, which measured nearly ten feet. This shoot has also thrown out seven laterals, measuring from two to four feet each. Last winter I cut down a number of my hickories, some of them measuring nearly a foot through, and this summer have budded the sprouts from them with the pecan. I use annular budding, i. e., a ring of bark with a bud upon it, put in place of a similar ring removed from the stock. It is very seldom a bud fails to take, and the few failures I find are occasioned by a small grub, which works between the bud and the stock, which can be prevented by the application of grafting wax.

COST OF RAISING HORSES.

The agricultural department having made inquiries as to the cost of raising horses in each of the various states reports as follows:

In the middle states the maximum cost of wintering horses, $48 per head, is in New Jersey; next in order stand Delaware, $43; New York, $37, and Pennsylvania, $36. Delaware farmers, last year, received the highest average price for hay, $20 per ton, and those of New York the lowest, $13 10. New York received the maximum price of corn, 93 cents per bushel, and Delaware the minimum, 70 cents. The price of oats ranged from 52 cents in Delaware to 60 in New Jersey. Averages of eastern states were as follows: Maine, $37; New Hampshire, $37; Vermont, $38; Massachusetts, $45; Rhode Island, $48; and Connecticut, $45.

West of the Mississippi the average cost of wintering ranges from $9 in Kansas to $28 in Minnesota; Iowa averaged $16; Missouri, $12; and Nebraska, $13. Farm prices of hay vary from $3 86 in Kansas, to $12 05 in Missouri. The cheaper hay of Kansas and Nebraska is mostly made from the wild grasses of the prairies. Corn ranges from 43 cents per bushel in Iowa to 91 in Kansas, and oats from 38 cents per bushel in Iowa to 53 cents in Kansas.

THE GOLDEN RULE OF AGRICULTURE.

Plants live a double life. They have a two-fold nutrition—mineral and organic. Their mineral food is derived from the soil, and the organic from the air. While the organic constituents of the plants are generally uniform, by a strict analysis of their ashes it is discovered that the different classes are marked by the prevalence of certain mineral elements. Some abound in potash, others in lime, some in phosphates and others in silica. Different parts of the plants have also their preponderating elements. Thus it appears that the reason why all crops are not suited to the same soil is a variation of the mineral elements. All crops are not suited to the same soil, and mainly because it is deficient in certain mineral elements, or they exist in too large quantities.

The fertilization of soils is the addition to the soil of suitable pabulum for the growth and development of plants. If allowed sufficient time, plants can extract organic materials from the surrounding atmosphere to attain a vigorous growth; yet if we apply to their roots manures yielding ammonia, carbonic acid, nitrogen, etc., we supplement the atmospheric supply and hasten their development. Liquid manures are, therefore, of high value, as their action is immediate and powerful, But if this policy is long continued it will exhaust the soluble mineral elements in the soil, and render it perfectly worthless. Hence, in all permanent systems of agriculture, mineral fertilizers can no more be dispensed with than organic.

Long-continued cropping removes from the soil all the available mineral constituents of plant food, unless we restore to the soil, in the shape of manures, exactly what is lost in the crop. This, then, is the golden rule of agriculture. By failing to heed this important principle, millions of acres of the choicest land have become worthless, and millions more are now undergoing the same ruinous process.

We should economise every source of fertility; manure heaps should all be sprinkled with some absorbent, such as gypsum or diluted sulphuric acid, to prevent the escape of ammonia, liquid excretions preserved in tanks, that none of it may be wastes, ashes saved and spread on the fields. Compost heaps should be formed where all refuse, animal or vegetable, may be utilized; and while the accumulation of filth and noisome odors is prevented, the soil is enriched and farming made remunerative. With fertilizers the careful farmer can accomplish much, without them he can accomplish nothing. —*Cor. American Farm Journal.*

—Miss Neilson made her farewell appearance in New York on Saturday, and the Tribune says of it: "Since the night when Dickens, with slow step and sad face, made his last exit from the stage of Steinway Hall, there has been no theatrical occasion in this city at once so animated with chivalry and so touching with sense of sorrow and loss. We shall

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA.

Sunday Morning, May 16, 1875.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION
CITY, COUNTY AND STATE.

DEFIES REFUTATION.

General Traveling Agents:
T. M. ACTON. H. H. PARKS

PRESIDENT GRANT is finally out of the whisky ring and will run for a third term on the crusaders' ticket.—*St. Louis Globe.*

THE nomination of Mr. Charles Francis Adams for president does not materialize very successfully thus far. It is not without regret that we record the fact, but a fact it is.—*New York Sun.*

A MAN came out of the tax office the other day, and exhibiting an empty pocketbook to his friend, gloomily observed: "Bill where's the altar of our country? I want to find it." "What for?" asked the other in some astonishment. "Well, I want to lay that pocketbook upon it."

POSSIBLY Bristow's chances for being the next president would be quite as good if he didn't have a "Gen." before his name. It is believed that a respectable per centage of the voters are more or less strongly inclined to try a civilian for a change next year. And they are not all ex-rebels or copperheads, either.—*Springfield Republican (Ind.)*

APROPOS of Fish's expected retiracy, Grant is accused of relating a little joke on himself. Tuesday the president said that when he appointed Fish secretary, Conkling was much annoyed and asked him why he did not appoint Gen. Marcy. "But Marcy is dead," said the president. "He is not half so dead as as Fish is," rejoined Conkling with a cheerful sneer.

IT will doubtless be news to the word that the republican central committee of St. Louis solemnly censured Senator Schurz for his speech on the Louisiana usurpation. They did do it, however, and at a recent meeting certain members sought to have the resolution of censure rescinded, but in vain. One member objected because he was "opposed to the committee acknowledging before the world that they made asses of themselves." It didn't seem to occur to him that the world realized that fact without any acknowledging,

"A DELEGATE convention of democrats liberals, anti-monopolists and others opposed to the republican party," is called to meet at Demoines, Iowa, Thursday, June 24, for the purpose of nominating a state ticket for Iowa. It is signed by M. M. Ham, of the democratic national committee, J. D. Campbell, liberal republican national committee; G. A. Parker, secretary anti-monopoly state committee; J. H. Keatly, chairman liberal republican state committee; and John P. Irish, chairman democratic state committee.

LAST Thursday his Holiness the Pope celebrated his eighty third birthday. He was born at Sinigaglia on the 13th day of May—the month of Mary, 1792, the son of Count Mastai Ferretti. He was ordained bishop on the 23d of December, 1837, Archbishop of Ipola on the 13th of December, 1808, created cardinal on the 24th of December, 1839, and elected supreme pontiff, as successor of Gregory XVI., on the 16th of June, 1846. He was crowned with the tiara on the 21st of June, 1846, and is the only pope since Peter who has occupied the chair for twenty-five years.

COL. D. R. ANTHONY, editor of the Leavenworth Times and postmaster of that city, who was shot at the Leavenworth opera house on Mouday by William Embry, editor of the Appeal, was a brother of Susan B. Anthony, and formerly a leader in the free-state struggles of Kansas. He also served under Col. Jennison in the war. Several years since he shot a country editor for publishing an objectionable article. The recent shooting affrair was caused by some articles Anthony had published reflecting on the typographical union, its officers and members, and Mr. Embry, of the Appeal, espoused the cause of the union. Anthony was a republican leader and a member of the Kansas legislature.

Sleeping Cars and Civil Rights.

The civil rights bill has become a dead letter in the south, except in the Pullman sleeping cars. The courts, and that more powerful influence, public opinion, have robbed it of every other sting; and in the sleeping cars it would have been the source of no trouble whatever if Mr. Pullman had not almost instantaneously accepted the unnatural and unconstitutional law, so far as it is applicable to the business of his company. He made haste to order his agents to put negroes into berths along side of white men, and even into berths that might be occupied by whites on the next trip. Such an order could produce but one result—an almost total abandonment of Mr. Pullman's berths by white travelers. On some routes in Mississippi and other districts where negroes travel extensively, not a white man, it is said, takes a berth on a Pullman car. Short naps in the seats are preferred to long naps in the berths of such cars.

This may lead to a withdrawal of those cars from the southern lines. Let them go. We want none of them on the present basis. Of the five lines that center in Atlanta, two use their own sleeping cars, one more will soon use the new Lucas cars, and the other two are using the Pullman cars. Neither of the latter, we believe, have made contracts that will bind them to use the cars that are now run on social equality principles. It will thus be seen that Mr. Pullman has not got his hands on our throats to any great extent. We can still travel without discomfort in cars that are not liable to contain a promiscuous assemblage of the races.

The Lucas company will soon send out two cars, the pioneers of their line. These cars are constructed under patents granted to Mr. Lucas, and will be in every respect admirably adapted to southern travel. They will be smaller and lighter than the ponderous affair that Mr. Pullman sends down this way. It is the intention of the company, which has its headquarters in Atlanta, and is, in every sense, a Southern company—to build additional cars, as rapidly as possible, until every road that wants them is supplied. We predict for the new company a career of great prosperity. It will not, however, seek business on account of the unreasonable action of its great rival, but will endeavor to manufacture cars that will meet the wants and expectations of southern railroad managers. In that case, the old cars may as well be drawn back to those sections of the country, that accept the civil rights bill as interpreted by Mr. Pullman, for their occupation will then be gone in the south.

Newspaper Property.

The recent sales of the St. Louis Democrat for $300,000, and of a two thirds interest in the Boston Post for $450,000, shows what a power the press has become in this country, and how valuable and, of course, profitable an established paper is in these later days of civilization. The purchase of the interest in the Boston paper did not include the building or machinery, but simply the good-will and business of an old and well established journal. The time was when the good-will of a newspaper represented little, if any, value, but that time has drifted away from us. The strides of the press have been enormous within the last ten years, both in influence and business; and the "good-wills" of established journals in every city of the land, instead of being regarded as a fanciful kind of property, have become sources of immense and speedy gains. The number of men who have made fortunes in the newspaper business are constantly increasing; and all this shows, as we stated in the beginning, the increasing power of the press. Very few appreciate the rapidity of its growth of late.

Nor do some good business men fully appreciate the stability of a thoroughly established paper. It seems to some that such a property might melt away in a month, or at the furthest in a year; that subscribers and advertisers might withdraw their business and the whole investment be rendered valueless. But such reckonings ruin counter to all experience, and of human nature itself. A man who likes a paper, can hardly be induced to change, and as readers bring advertisers, it follows that a sudden or dangerous change is an unknown occurrence in the journalistic world. We speak, of course, of a thoroughly established paper. Once established, disestablishment is next to impossible. But the establishment of a great daily paper is the rub. It takes more perseverance, more rack of mind and body, and oftentimes more money, than the establishment of almost any other business demands. And the man, or the set of men, who has conquered the hard fight, possesses a property that no amount of rivalry or jealousy or energy can upset or seriously affect. This accounts for the large prices that are paid now-a-days for the good-wills of newspapers.

JUDGE DILLON, of the United States district court in Iowa, has just rendered an opinion that is considered very important in the northwest. He holds that a railroad is a highway or means of more rapid communication, and its public character is not divested from the fact that the ownership is private. Over the rights of shareholders, so far as they are private property, the state has no more control than over other private property; but the legislature of Iowa has not conferred upon the railways in the state exclusive power to fix their own charges. The railroads are subject to the exercise of the police regulations of the state. An appeal from this decision was taken to the supreme court of the United States.

THE radicals of Kentucky met in Louisville, on Thursday last, and nominated a ticket headed by Gen. John M. Harlan, of Louisville, for governor. They did nothing that was at all remarkable, unless the resolution on the third term can be rated so. In that resolution they declare that "our patriotic president" neither desires or seeks a third term. The charge, they say, is an absurd invention of the enemy, who is seeking to disrupt the republican party, and cause "a division between it and the president." Now, the question arises, who told them that the president does not desire a third term? Has the sphynx opened his mouth on the subject? If not, how do they know they tell the truth?

JUDGE William Hall, of Wilmington, Del., who died last week, in the ninety-fifth year of his age, was the oldest living ex-member of congress. He commenced the practice of law in 1803, was elected to congress by the whigs in 1816, and in 1823 President Monroe appointed him judge of the United States district court—an office which he held forty-eight years. He resigned in 1871, on account of old age. For many years he has been at the head of the Delaware common school system, of which he is known as the father. Of him it can be truly said, he died full of years and honors.

JUDGE BLATCHFORD, of the United States court, has ordered a sale of the Northern Pacific railroad, at the instance of the holders of the first mortgage bonds. The lands are to be sold in the states where they are located, and the other property in New York, on the first Monday in August. This will end the crazy project. The auctioneers who conduct the sales should procure copies of Sam Wilkerson's glowing pamphlets on the country and climate along the road that was destined to be the highway of nations. They abound in graphic descriptions.

MEXICO, which is a Catholic country, is just now threatened with a Catholic rebellion against anti-Catholic laws. This may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true. The expulsion of the sisters of charity, and the other rigorous measures of the government, and the belief that still more rigorous ones are to follow, have produced a revolution in Michoacan that threatens to become general. We hope not, for, of all wars, those waged in the name of religion are the worst, and Mexico needs years and years of peace to develop her wonderful resources.

IN these dull times we feel occasionally like [scoring our merchants for not advertising, and they do advertise less here than in any other city in the state. But then we remember that THE CONSTITUTION gets the the bulk of what is doing, and we are called upon now and then, like this morning to make room for four or five columns of new advertisements, and we feel in a better humor. Read all these advertisements. They should always be read. They will be found interesting by any one, who will test it.

THE sale of the Western North Carolina railroad will occur in June, when the commissioners of the state will probably purchase it, with a view of employing the convict labor to grade it to Asheville and Wolf creek. A second mortgage is relied on to procure their on, and a lease or sale to procure the equipment and operate the road. In this way the North Carolinians hope to secure the completion of their long-needed east-and-west line from the sea to the railroad system of Tennessee.

A PETITION is circulating asking the the city council to recommend to the water commissioners to furnish water for ten years to the factory company free of charge, on account of the vast benefits of the factory to our people, and for the further reason that many suitable lots have been offered but wanting a water supply.

WHILE a city cotemporary was calling yesterday for the vote of Towns county, THE CONSTITUTION published it, as also the full total vote in the ninth district.

Russia Annoyed.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

LONDON, May 15.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that Russia, annoyed at England's persistent refusal to participate in the St. Petersburg conference, and the coolness of the other countries, intends giving the force of law to the declaration of the Brussels convention, by entering into negotiations separately with the powers to induce their adherence thereto.

Shipments.

[By telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, May 15.—Six steamers sailed for Europe to-day, carrying out 1,006 cabin and 1,283 steerage passengers.

Specie shipments this week $2,223,115.

Deaths this week 543.

The weekly imports were $4,550,063, including $,339,776 in dry goods. The remainder was general merchandise.

Crooked Whisky.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

BOSTON, May 15.—Fifty thousand dollars worth of alleged crooked whisky has been seized.

GEORGIA INJUNCTION CASES.

Judge Gibson, of Augusta, Refuses to Enjoin the Georgia Railroad.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

AUGUSTA, May 15.—Judge Gibson refuses to grant the injunction restraining the Georgia railroad from paying interest on bonds of Western railroad of Alabama on the ground that question of facts involved should go before the jury.

John P. Branch, of Virginia, has applied for injunction in the United States court at Savannah, to restrain the sale of the Macon and Brunswick railroad, which is advertised to take place in June, on the ground that no provision was made for the payment of the second series of bonds endorsed by the state and repudiated by the legislature, portion of said bonds being held by Branch.

Arguments in the case will be held Monday before Judge Bradley.

TEMPERANCE.

Local Option at Rome—A Majority for Restriction.

[*Special to The Constitution.*]

ROME, GA., May 15, 1875.

Rome voted to-day and decided for restriction. The total vote was 193, there being 108 for, and 85 against restriction.

Majority for restriction 13.

SNIKDA.

The Federal Capital.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, May 15.—No successor to Rush Burgers, collector of the Richmond district, yet named.

The Indian prisoners confined at Fort Leavenworth will be removed to Fort Marion, Florida.

Judge Pierrepont and Ex-Senator Pratt assume their positions to-day as attorney-general and commissioner of internal revenue.

A terror-stricken knave of Baltimore sends to the treasury over $3,000 which he had withheld from the treasury.

The post-office department has brought suit against the postmaster at Calvert, Texas, for a defalcation of postal revenues, which amounts to several hundred dollars. This is the fourth successive postmaster who has been prosecuted for embezzlement during the past four years.

The postmaster general to-day issued the following order: "Ordered, that section 103 of the regulations of the post office department be amended by striking out the words "and the subscription must be for not less than three months" in the seventh and eighth lines, and the section so amended shall be as follows: "Section 103. A regular subscriber is a person who has actually paid or undertaken to pay a subscription price for a newspaper, magazine or other periodicals, or for whom such payment has been made or undertaken to be made by some other person, sent in the latter's care, such payment must have been made or undertaken with the previous consent or at the request of the person to whom such newspaper, magazine or periodical is sent, without his consent or request is not a regular subscriber within the meaning of the law, and double transient rates of postage must be charged and collected on such publications before delivery."

MARSHAL JEWEL,
Postmaster General.

Note to postmasters.—Postmasters will observe that by this amendment of the 103d section of the regulations, persons who are subscribers to a a newspaper or periodical as defined in the regulations, are to be regarded as regular subscribers within the amendment of the postal laws, without regard to the length of time of their subscriptions.

Summary of State News.

SAVANNAH.—Major L. Mims has been elected president, and John B. Castleman, vice president, of the Underwriters Association of the south.——Mr. Norton Johnson, of Bryan county, and a colored man, Bob Ruffian, on Wednesday last, while at work, were struck by lightning and killed.—*Advertiser.*

CUTHBERT.—The past week has been all that could be desired for farming purposes.——The gin house of Jefferson Edwards, near Spring Vale, in this county, was destroyed by fire on Friday night last.—*Appeal.*

PERRY.—Quite a number of planters in this county are experimenting with rice crops.—Charley Thompson killed a deer in this county one day last week.—*Home Journal.*

COVINGTON.—Houston Jones caught an eel in Dried Indian creek, which weighed nine pounds.——Many young turkeys have been seen on the old Zachery plantation, three miles from town.—*Enterprise.*

ROME.—Rev. J. B. Jones, of Chatooga county, has accepted a call from the Presbyterian church at Cedartown.——We regret to learn that rust has made its appearance in the wheat on several farms in this county.—*Courier.*

MACON.—The contest for speakers' places has lately taken place in the Junior and Sophomore classes of Mercer University. The following were chosen:

Juniors.—A. S. Anderson, E. J. Golden, J. W. D. Jelkes, M. A. Meroney, T. E. Murphey, S. P. Wise, A. T. Boifeuillet, W. J. Huges, J. S. King, C. L. Moses, C. L. Stubbs, N. T. Wright.

Sophomores.—George Birch P. W. Butler, W. F. Clarke, J. Etheridge, —— Harper, J. C. Longstreet, C. C. Richardson, Millard Seals, J. W. Sutlive, J. L. Boynton, J. G. Byne, M. L. Duggan, J. D. Gwaltney, C. H. S. Jackson, B. G. McCall W. F. Seals, J. T. Smith, A. C. Ward.

This matter of preferment has not yet been decided among the Seniors. The class is too large this year for all to speak, therefore there will be a contest for places.—*Telegraph and Messenger.*

MARRIED IN GEORGIA.

On the 15th inst., Mr. F. M. Houser to Miss M. T. Houston, of Savannah.

In Augusta on the 13th, Mr. J. D. McDermott and Miss Mary Brenner.

DIED IN GEORGIA.

Mr. L. E. Grades, in Rome, May 14th.

Foreign Postage.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The postmaster has issued an order reducing the postage to and from all countries with which postal conventions have no been concluded, from ten cents to five cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

France.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution]

PARIS, May 15.—The national assembly to day rejected the principal clauses of the savings bank bill and it was withdrawn by the committee having it in charge. The chamber adjourned till Tuesday.

Indian Prisoners.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—Orders were issued from headquarters of the army stationed here, that the Indian prisoners now confined at Fort Leavenworth, be conveyed to St. Augustine, Fla., and confined in Fort Marion, under special guards.

A Singular Death.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

SPRINGFIELD, May 15.—Sam'l White, a prominent citizen of Ludlow, was bitten in the thigh by a boar this forenoon and bled to death before assistance could reach him.

Ex-Senator Bright Sick.

[By telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Ex-Senator Bright, formerly of Indiana, and now a resident of Baltimore, is lying there dangerously ill with rheumatism of the heart.

Francis Joseph.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

VIENNA, May 15. — The Emperor Francis Joseph who has been making a tour of his dominions, returned to-day, and was enthusiastically received by the populace.

Burned.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

RUTLAND, May 15. — Ripley's brick opera house is burned. Loss seventy thousand dollars.

HALLS OF THE MONTEZUMAS.

Guadalupe Hidalgo—Treaty Signed There—Its Famous Church—Legend Connected Therewith—Fine View—Statute of a Ship—Mexican Funeral.

[Special Correspondence of the Constitution.]

EDITORS CONSTITUTION:

In my last article Tacubaya was described, and also the reception of Minister and Mrs. Foster, on Tuesday night, besides some other things of less note.

On Wednesday morning Miss Julia Butler came again to our hotel to accompany us to the town of Guadalupe.

Colonels Grant and Nutting were also on hand, and accordingly our same party of the preceding day sallied forth for the trip.

We walked about two hundred yards up the street till we arrived opposite the great cathedral, and then taking a

HORSE CAR

were soon on our way to Guadalupe, which lies some three miles northwest of the city. Our course was over a level plain, which in the olden days was covered by the waters of Lake Tezcoco.

Guadalupe, by the way, is the place at which the

TREATY OF PEACE

between the United States and Mexico was signed in 1848, which gave us an immense amount of territory, and satisfaction. It is generally, in the books, called Guadalupe Hidalgo.

It is a tolerably pretty place, and lies right at the base of a steep mountain ridge.

We arrived there in less than a half an hour, and, as the first place of interest, sought the famous

CHURCH OF "OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE."

There is quite a pretty, and, in Mexico, well known legend connected with this edifice, which, by the way, is regarded as the most holy one in the country. It is narrated, according to catholic authority, that about ten years after the conquest, the virgin Mary appeared, at the foot of this steep mountain side, to a converted Indian by the name of Juan Diego, and told him to go to the Bishop of Mexico, and convey to him the intelligence that she desired a church built there.

The next day she manifested herself to him again at the same place, and was told that he had been unable to obtain an interview with the Bishop.

She then left him with instructions to return to the Bishop's palace, and endeavor a second time to see him and deliver her message.

On the third day she again made herself visible to him at the same place, and was informed by the Indian that the Bishop required some

PROOF OF HER APPEARANCE

to him before incuring the expenditure required for building the church.

"Go to the top of yonder tall rock," said the Virgin; "gather the roses which you will find growing there, and carry them to the Bishop. They will be the evidences of my having appeared to you."

For a moment, Juan was rather stumped. He had been in that neighborhood often before, and had even stood upon that rock, and, to his certain knowledge, it was too barren, to use a common expression, "to sprout peas." How then, he thought to himself, was it possible for roses to grow up there? He could not solve his own problem.

Still, however, remembering possibly (if he ever heard it) that "faith is the evidence of things not seen," dropping his pack from his back, and all doubts from his mind, with a heart ready to believe that the best of cocoanuts grew upon aloe trees, if the Virgin should so assert, he straightway wended his way to the foot of the crag, and began his laborious ascent.

This, thanks to sinewy limbs as well as a stout heart, was soon accomplished, and upon casting his eyes around, lo! upon the very summit he beheld, as though upon it the very breath of Heaven had been breathed, a bush fairly teeming with the most beautiful roses the sun ever shone upon.

With exultant spirits he plucked them, and wrapping them up in his *tilman*, or cloak, descended to the valley again, and hastened to seek, for a third time, an audience with the Bishop.

This was now granted, and when the august prelate demanded the evidences of the Virgin's appearance, Juan with a proud heart opened his *tilman* to exhibit to him the Heaven blest roses; but, behold, they were gone! In their place, however, a full length, life-size

PICTURE OF THE VIRGIN,

surrounded by a resplendent glitter of light, and standing upon a crescent, upheld by a cherub, was stamped in the most beautiful colors upon the *tilman*.

"Prepare the way! a god, a god appears," in the language of a poet of a later epoch were almost the thoughts, if not the words, of the amazed pair upon beholding the wonderful imprint there lying before them.

There was no longer any room for doubt now. The Bishop was convinced, and orders were at once given for the erection of a most splendid church upon the spot indicated by the Virgin.

This was soon done, and for three hundred years all the ingenuity as well as wealth of the clergy and people were taxed for the purpose of enriching and beautifying it.

Up to a few years ago it was most

DAZZLINGLY MAGNIFICENT;

but when the government confiscated all the other estates of the Roman church, this was not spared, but was despoiled of many of its splendid gold and silver ornaments. Enough of these remain, however, to strike each visitor's mind with admiration.

Inside the cavities in the fretted work over the doors and windows we saw several

BIRDS' NESTS,

whose little builders were lightly flitting about above our heads, and filling the air with their gay twitterings.

Upon passing into the church, we saw, as usual, quite a number of fine paintings and statues of Christ, the Virgin, and some of the saints, silver candle sticks, gaudy alcoves, etc. It is said that every hour since its erection, candles have been burning in this church.

One of the most striking of all the objects seen was a massive

RAILING OF PURE SILVER,

which enclosed the altar.

I took rather a matter-of-fact view of this, I must confess. "How much more useful it would be," thought I to myself, "and how much more in accordance with the teachings of Scripture, if this railing was melted down, coined into money, and distributed among the poor, who daily bow before it, praying for pardon in one breath and alms in the next! How many a hungry mouth it would fill, how many an uncovered limb it would clothe, and how many a heart aching and weary longing it would dispel! Or, to look at it in another light, it would fix up and run a public school for ten years, imparting an incalculable amount of necessary information to the poor creatures who now grope in ignorance around it."

Behind the altar we also saw, as a special favor, in a glass case, the veritable

TILMAN OF JUAN DIEGO,

to whom, it was fabled, the Virgin appeared.

The wiley authorities in charge of the place having an eye to the pecuniary wants of the church as well as to the salvation of the souls of the worshippers, have established in one corner of it a little stand, at which any one may purchase, as souveniers of the spot, pictures of the Virgin, little books of hymns, prayers, etc.

Your correspondent, among other articles, bought a little red ribbon on which is the inscription, "*Medida del Sagrado Rostro de Ntra. Sra. de Guadalupe de Mexico.* I was gravely told that this had been blessed by the Virgin, and would assuredly

CURE THE HEADACHE,

or any other ache, if only bound around the place in pain!

Leaving the church, we next, by a well constructed walk, ascended to the high point above, at which, it is claimed,

THE VIRGIN APPEARED.

There is quite a nice little chapel up here, to whose summit we ascended by means of a winding stairway.

From this point we had a spendid view of the valley of Mexico. Though the day was rather hazy, we could dimly see the two great mountains,

POPOCATEPETL AND IZTACCIHUATL,

looming up in the distance, with their crowns of eternal snow.

Before breakfast that morning, by the way, we, from the roof of our hotel, saw them much better.

Popocatepetl shoots up towards the sky with apparently a sharp peak, while Iztaccihuatl more resembles a long white mantled ridge.

We next descended the hill, and proceeded to a chapel built over a spring of mineral water, which is exceedingly strongly impregnated with iron. Its color is almost a bright yellow. I tasted it, but it was so strong that I spat the whole mouthful out in disgust. This spring is said to have been blessed by the Virgin.

On the side of the hill, above the church, we saw a partial

STATUE OF A SHIP

which a Catholic sailor had erected here, in accordance with a vow.

It seems that he was on a voyage, during which a most terrific tempest arose. In his terror he made a vow to the Virgin of Guadalupe that if she would save him he would erect here on this hill above her church a large representation, in masonry, of a ship under full sail.

The vessel did succeed in riding safely through the storm, and came into port; and in accordance with his vow he began the erection of the ship.

He made the foremast with all the sails spread, and then, for some cause, abandoned the work. This mast, with the canvass expanded, is quite a fine representation, and is about thirty feet high, I suppose. It is seen to the best advantage by one standing about a hundred yards before it.

It is said that on each anniversary of the appearance of the Virgin, an immense throng assembles here from scores of miles around.

Such scenes during that day, I heard it stated, are enacted here as would really, to most enlightened people, seem truly ludicrous. I was informed, for instance, that the Indians go into the church and have regular "break down" dances. Every liberty is allowed for the while. "King Rex's" day, in Atlanta, would never be noticed by the side of it.

Juan Diego's cloak, with the, now somewhat faded, picture of the Virgin, is carried in solemn procession, the government troops are in line, in their most brilliant uniforms, salutes are fired, and every thing, for the time, does honor to "our lady of Guadalupe."

As we returned to the city we saw quite a number of

SHRINES

erected by the roadside. These are tastefully adorned columns about a score of feet high, and are placed at distances of about a hundred and fifty yards apart. When pilgrims are going to the church, they bow at each one of these on their way, and offer up prayers to the Virgin of Guadalupe.

Just as we were coming into the city, we met a funeral procession going out. Quite a long train of carriages was following the hearse. The foremost of these, the one, doubtless, containing the family of the deceased, was entirely enveloped in crape.

CHILAM CAMBAL.

May 15, 1875.

Science versus Ignorance.

BY J. NORCROSS.

[From the Sunny South.]

Upon this subject I propose to make a few plain remarks.

"Science," says Worcester, "is knowledge; that which is known. A knowledge of laws, principles and relations. A branch or species of knowledge."

"Science," says Noah Webster, "is knowledge; comprehensive and penetrating information; skill, experience, and the like. The comprehension and understanding of truth or facts. Philosophical knowledge; complete knowledge; true knowledge."

Here we have the main definitions of this expressive word; and I must confess that I like the definition of the American lexicographer the best. It is more juicy and comprehensive than that of the Englishman, and more in accordance with American thought, enterprise and taste; and yet, in my opinion, it might have been amplified still more without taking up too much room even in the dictionary.

People of this day live and almost breathe by scientific rules. They certainly eat, drink and dress by such rules; they plough, hoe, cook, wash, ride and walk by such rules. And were it not for a little smattering of scientific knowledge and skill, I could not put together this homespun discourse so as to be readable; nor could our good Mr. Seals, and our delightful editresses, Mrs. Bryan and Mrs. Hill, get up this beautiful Sunny South without a good deal of such knowledge. The truth is, an educated child of ten years to-day possesses and practices more scientific knowledge of the world and its elements than the whole family of Noah, the old gentleman himself perhaps excepted. Scientific knowledge too, is a part, and a very important part, of morals and religion itself; and, in my humble opinion, it is a *sine qua non* in the society of heaven. Dr. Thomas Dick contends, with great eloquence and logic, that scientific knowledge and investigations comprise a large portion of the employment and enjoyment of the saints above; and the fact is, we can hardly think of a spirit without a conception of comprehensive knowledge and penetrating information.

As I said before, the definition might have been extended, because it applies to everything—all the civilized arts and occupations, and comprises the rules of action which distinguish civilization from barbarism. Science is nothing more nor less than the discoveries and experience of the past, augmented by the discoveries and experience of the present. It is, as we all know, divided into many branches and under many heads—such as the science of astronomy, geology, music, medicine and law. But that branch or those branches which enable us to extract the greatest amount of the necessaries and comforts of life from the elements of nature, by a given amount of human labor, are by far the most important, and in truth the branches in which all can and should engage, and nearly all do engage, who have ever been led to taste the sweets and advantages of science.

"The man," said Addison, "who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, is a public benefactor." And we may add that the man, the woman or the child who, in consequence of acquired scientific knowledge, raises an additional bushel of corn, saves a bushel of fruit, or repairs a garment, is also a public benefactor. And the truth is, nature seems to be endowed with a sort of consciousness and sympathy for scientific application to her elements, while she seems to be sullen and obstinate to the stupid dolt. To the scientific farmer or mechanic, she yields abundantly the properties and conveniences needed by mankind. It was claimed by the ancient Greeks that where the god Pan or the goddess Ceres touched the earth, there fruit-bearing plants sprung up. But with far more truth can we say, that where science applies its wise and penetrating eye and industrious hands, there nature unfolds her treasures in abundance.

But the question is, or the question I wish to present is, whence comes science, or the practical application of these sciences, by which nature is caused to yield the greatest amount of the necessaries and comforts of life to a given amount of human labor? I answer, the alphabet, and the art of writing and reading—from which spring the purity, clearness and force of language—and the science of numbers, constitute by far the most important and comprehensive of all the sciences with which mankind has ever been blessed. They are the vehicles of abstract and spiritual truths, and stand next to the voice of Omnipotence in leading men to the great fountains of truth and wisdom. They are the foundation and inspiration of all other sciences and all other knowledge worthy the name of science. Arm each human being with a knowledge of these, and he, as a general rule, becomes a co-worker in producing science and wealth. Each such individual, perhaps unconsciously, and in an humble way it may be, is constantly making new discoveries and new improvements in the useful arts, and hereby causing the elements of nature to yield the greater amount of necessaries and comforts of life, to the amount of physical labor bestowed. Does not every man and woman enlightened by these sciences, as a general rule, eat better food, wear better clothes and live in better style than those who are destitute of them? Does not their labor and other means of producing or procuring them add both to the knowledge and comforts of others? Are they not, in fact, the very foundations of productive industry? Does not a knowledge of these enable each and every laborer to appreciate and apply the discoveries which have been made by others? And lastly, have not the majority of the discoveries and inventions which have enriched the world been made by laborers armed only with these elementary sciences? Most certainly they have, and nine tenths of the wealthy men of our land, to-day, sprung from the ranks of those who were only taught to read, write and cipher in their childhood.

But how is it with those who have not shared in these sciences?—those who can neither read nor count the value of things. If such an one happens to make a discovery of value, he hardly knows it; much less is he able to impart the knowledge to others, or appropriate the knowledge of others to himself. As a general rule, such persons have no pride, no ambition to rise in the world; and if they gain any religious knowledge, it soon degenerates into crazy superstition. They have no refinement of taste, no power of discrimination between right and wrong; and as they advance in life their tendency is to drag others down to their level. If they do not steal, they eat cheap and unhealthy food, wear cheap clothing, live in huts, or go naked and live out of doors, with no ability to obtain better fare. Where all are thus destitute, society never rises above the gloom of barbarism. Where a large portion are in this condition society is forever under an eclipse.

Science—or, if you please, popular education—is aggressive as well as progressive, offensive as well as defensive. To those who have it, in its full development, it is the torch which dissipates the surrounding darkness—a safety-lamp against noxious vapors—a defense against shysters, empyrics and impostors, and an invaluable aid to the naturally virtuous and enterprising.

Do you see that naturally ingenious man, who can neither read nor write, striving to accomplish an impossibility in mechanics? If you do, you see one of the forms in which ignorance cripples genius. Do you see that other ingenious man wasting his time and money in constructing a machine which has been in use scores of years? If you do, you see another form in which ignorance holds its sway over the community. Do you see that sharp witted and smooth tongued man, with a painted and pictured device, which has been rejected by the scientific world? Then you see a sample of thousands of schemes by which the ignorant and credulous are fleeced of their hard earnings. Do you see the country swarming with shysters, and that wealthy man complaining of the inefficiency of the law in enforcing just claims, endangering his profession? Then you may know that ignorance bears sway at the bar of justice; and you may learn, too, from such cases, how ignorance destroys enterprise and wealth, and how the rich are mulcted by ignorance far beyond the expense of imparting these elementary sciences to each human being.

The community which is without, or but partially supplied with, elementary schools is like the Hindoo who found and sold a curious looking stone for five shillings, which, in the hands of a learned Englishman, proved to be a diamond worth a hundred thousand pounds. Or it is like the ancient Mexicans or Peruvians, who, when the Spaniards came among them with muskets and powder, lost their wealth, their country, and their lives.

By science, then, I mean, on this occasion, that elementary knowledge by which men are enabled to extract the greatest amount of the necessaries and comforts of life from the elements of nature by a given amount of human labor, and by which they may protect themselves, their rights and their property from those who are armed with these sciences. Such science, universally diffused, is the seed of a richer harvest than ever adorned the valleys of the Nile. It is the needle which points to a richer *bonanza* than was ever discovered in California or New Holland—mines whose stocks never fluctuates or declines in the market. It forms an intellectual firmament whose constellations shine for all. And this is what is meant by science *versus* ignorance, which is hunger, nakedness and ruin!

Popular education—or, if you please, elementary instruction in these sciences among the masses of the people—comprises the grandest enterprise and the most profitable investment of money and means within the reach of mankind. It is the employment of talents by wise and faithful servants, as the Lord intended—the seed which shall bring forth, some twenty, some sixty, and some a hundred fold. And this is what is meant, I repeat, by science *versus* ignorance, which is hunger, nakedness and ruin.

Bijah Sympathetic—His Honor Severe.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"I can sympathize with you," said Bijah, speaking to his honor, "for I've been there. The women always rear and tear and pitch when spring comes, and you may jaw and jaw, yet you can't stop 'em. I know just how your house is. The stoves are down, straw all over, fresh paint on the doors, a whitewasher daubing away, children playing horse with the looking-glass, and I presume to say that you ate your breakfast this morning on the bottom of the stove boiler, and drank your coffee out of the mustard-bottle."

His honor heaved a deep sigh as he looked from the dent in his hat to the hurt on his knuckles, and Bijah continued:

"It isn't likely that I shall ever marry again, but if I do, and my wife cleans house oftener than once in five years, I'll leave her—yes, leave her, even if it's in the dead of winter and potatoes are $50 per cord and wood is $2 apiece!"

"Do you answer to the name of C. Merrifield Scott?" inquired the Court as Bijah pushed out the first prisoner.

"Yaas."

He was a young man of four and twenty, and the "duds" on his back weren't enough in bulk to make a good-sized mop. His hair was down in his eyes, there was a coal-dust and dirt all over him, and he moved around with slow and solemn step.

"Well, sir," said the Court, "you are charged with vagrancy. The warrant says you have no home, no occupation, and that you couldn't buy a lemon if they sold 'em at a cent a million. Straighten up, look me in the eye and give me your candid opinion about it."

"Thar' hain't no work, drawled the prisoner.

"Yaas."

"Where?"

"Wall, I've been kinder lookin' all around town."

"Mr. Scott," continued his honor, as he fastened his teeth into an apple and drew a whole side away at once, "suppose that Daniel Boone had kinder looked round in his younger days—where would Kentucky be now?"

"I dunno," sighed the prisoner.

"Suppose, Mr. Scott, that Storey, of the Chicago Times, or Sam Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, or Dana, of the New York Sun, had spent their early days sitting on a hydrant and watching the operations of a pile-driver—would they have ever had half a dozen libel suits at once and been able to pay a coal bill on sight?"

"I tell you work is mighty skerce!" exclaimed the prisoner, seeming to be annoyed at the questioning.

"Well, I'll put you where you'll have a steady job for six months. I make your sentence for that time, and if they are an economical set there wont try to wash you up, but will just take your hide off and raise a new man."

The Longest Balloon Voyage on Record.

[London Graphic.]

The longest balloon voyage ever made has been accomplished by some members of the French Aerial Navigation Society, who have resolved to take a series of night ascents for the purpose of spectroscopic and electrical observations. The balloon, which was called the Zenith, contained five passengers, and started from Paris, descending near Bordeaux in twenty-eight hours. Several valuable discoveries were made during the trip. The aeronauts met with currents of air in different directions when sailing over the Landes. In the higher regions a hot wind directed them to the ocean, and lower down, at 100 metres (about 300 feet) from the earth, a cool breeze took them inland. During the night a clear moon enabled them to see the earth, and about 5 a. m. the moon was encircled by a splendid cruciform halo. The balloon crossed the river Gironde in 35 minutes, and four pigeons were dispatched, none of which, however, have yet reached home. The lowest temperature experienced was four degrees below zero (cent.) during the night. Ascent balloons, the cost of one in France appears to be about £200. The silk for the upper part of the balloon is worth 2s. 4d. per yard, and that for the lower portion, which must be much stronger, as it has to hold the weight of the car and ropes, about 2s. 6d. a yard. The ropes and car come to £90 and the labor to £40, and for a balloon of similar size to the Zenith, which made so successful a voyage last week, 1960 yards of stuff are required. An attempt to cross the Atlantic will be made in the autumn.

The Weather.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, May 15.—For Sunday throughout the Atlantic states rising barometer; northwest winds, colder, clear or clearing weather.

DRY GOODS, &c.

THE POPULAR

DRY GOODS

—— AND ——

Carpet Store

—— OF ——

Furchgott, Benedict & Co.

54 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Bargains Never Known Before will be Offered.

DEPARTMENT

E

DOMESTICS.

5 cases 4-4 Percales at 12½c per yard.
50 cases best Standard Prints at 8 and 9 cts per yard.
Tickings, Stripes, Ginghams, Plaids, &c., at proportionately low prices.

DEPARTMENT

I

25 cases best Longcloths, all widths, from 7c per yard up.
10 cases Sheetings, from 28c per yard up.
A superior 4-4 Longcloth, equal to The Fruit of the Loom, at 10c per yard.

DEPARTMENT

L

LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

500 dozen Gauze and Summer Undervests, from $1 00 up.
Collars, Cuffs, White Shirts, &c, very cheap.

DEPARTMENT

J

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND COATINGS

Just received, at very low prices.

10 cases Tweeds and Cassimeres at 50c per yard, worth $1.
Also, superior European Goods at less than g

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for a specimen of our "news." mar11-1y

ATLANTA.
Sunday Morning, May 16, 1875.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

In the Supreme Court of Georgia, January Term.

Cherokee	19	Rome	10
Middle	1	Augusta	8
Eastern	5	Ocmulgee	27
Brunswick	2		

The daily proceedings are reported for the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, supreme court reporter. The decisions published in full every Wednesday morning.

Immediately on the adjournment of the court, the decisions of the term are published in pamphlet form, price $1 00 to subscribers of THE CONSTITUTION, to others $2 00 per copy.

GEORGIA REPORTS, volumes 46, 47, 48 and 49 can be had, new and elegantly bound, at a reasonable price, from W. A. Hemphill & Co.

Parkins & Jennings,
32 Broad Street,

Have a large supply of White Pine Doors, Blinds, Mantels and Sash glazed and unglazed, at hard times prices. 8x16 sash, not glazed, 4c per light, glazed 8½c per light. 10x12, not glazed, 5c per light; glazed 13½c per light. 2-8x8-8, four panel doors, neat and strong, $2 00; 3x7, four panels, $2 25. 10x16 12 lt. Blinds, $3 00 per pair. All other goods in proportion. All goods warranted to give satisfaction. apr18-eod1f

New Advertisements.

Dry goods, etc.—Farebgott, Benedict &Co
Elmwood collars.
Boiler and Sheet Iron Works.
Ice—H. F. Emery.
Second stock—Lowe, Douglass & Dallas
Steinfeimer Bros.
Extraordinary bargains.
Tremendous reductions.
Ladies dress goods.
Trunks, valises, trunks.
The Singer again triumphant.
Secure them—M. & J. Hirsch.
Summer baths.
They say so—M. & J. Hirsch.
Removal—Franklin & Eichberg.
Ladies are, etc.—W. Rich.
Parasols, etc.—W. Rich.
Shoes—W. Rich.
Pianos and organs.
Matting, oil cloths, etc.
Hats, flowers, etc.
Black grenadines, etc.
Fire Insurance Agent—W. N. Hawks.
Chewacla lime.
Money tight.
Summer silks—Louis deSaulles & Co.
Scarfs—L. deSaulles & Co.
Goods as cheap as anybody.
To rent—61 Mitchell street.
For sale—R. Haigh, Jr.
Liver Medicine—E. Smith.
Wanted—S. H. A.
Fulton Blues' Target Practice.
Hass Brothers.
Captain Camp's property.
Cider—Grady's Railroad Ale House.
O. K. Clothing Store.
The popular idea.
Situation wanted.
To the ladies of Atlanta.
Mrs. H. E. Garvin.
O. K. Store.
Potato Plants—A. L. Fowler.

Full line of gents' furnishing goods at O. K. CLOTHING STORE, 32 Whitehall street.

W. S. GRISHAM, at car shed keeps on hand Chewacla, and Shelby Co., Alabama, lime, fresh, good and cheap.

Business suits from $8 to $25—new styles. O. K. CLOTHING STORE, 32 Whitehall street.

A HANDSOME line of hat scarfs, all prices, just received. LOUIS de SAULLES & Co. may16-d2t.

BEFORE purchasing, inspect the carpets, matting, oil cloths, shades and upholstery goods at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co. may16-dtf.

Yacht cloth suits, sack and frock, the nobbiest, best made and cheapest in the city. O. K. CLOTHING STORE, 32 Whitehall street.

LINEN lawns at 20 cents, muslins 17½ cents, former price 25 cents. LOUIS de SAULLES & Co. may16-d2t.

WE profess to do all we claim and will sell goods, as cheap as anybody. Try us. LOUIS de SAULLES & Co. may16-d2t.

SHADINES.—The novelty of the season, at Henry R. Lewis, Peachtree street, also a full line of groceries. Families in need of supplies can obtain them from the above clever gentleman.

SUMMER silks, black grenadines and Lama lace points and jackets at 25 per cent. less than a month ago. LOUIS de SAULLES & Co. may16-d2t.

M. RICH is offering great bargains in ladies', gents and children's hosiery. Ladies and children's Philadelphia made shoes, 25 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere. may16-sun-wed.

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co., have just received a splendid line of edgings, leghorn hats, flowers, hat scarfs, neck ties, ribbons, at the most tempting prices ever offered. may16-dtf.

LADIES' SUITS AND MILLINERY.—Mrs. A. McCormick, 31 Whitehall street, invites the ladies of Atlanta to visit her establishment and supply themselves with the latest styles in traveling and walking suits; also everything in the millinery line that they need.

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co., call attention of the ladies, to their large line of black grenadines, 15, 20 and 25 cents each per yard, worth 20 per cent more. They also offer 10 pieces all silk grenadines at 50 cents worth 75 cents. may16-3tf.

MONEY tight. Economy at a premium. Retrenchment the order of the day and the place to save money in buying dry goods is at LOUIS de SAULLES & Co. may16-d2t.

FRANKLIN & EICHBERG.—These gentlemen have removed to 90 Whitehall street, where they can supply all house-furnishing goods; also pumps, pipe, tinware, etc. Call on them and test their ability to serve you.

COLORED BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL PICNIC.—The children and friends of the colored Baptist Sunday-school held their picnic yesterday, in West End. The day seemed to pass off pleasantly for them, without any occurrence to mar its enjoyment.

PARASOLS, fans, kid gloves of all kinds, hat sashes, sash ribbons, ties, and embroideries just received at M. Rich's, in large quantities, must be sold at once. Special inducements may be expected on the above line of goods. Call soon. may16-sun-wed.

"THE PALACE BARBER SHOP," next to Phillips & Crews's, on Marietta street, not only have all white barbers, but give a man a shave for 15 cents and a 10 cent cigar, called "Ben. Hill," for 5 cents. Go and give them a call at once, and sustain an institution that we have long needed. may15—d2t

LADIES are kindly requested to call at M. Rich and buy one of those fine white 10-4 quilts at 75 cents, they are worth at least $1 50. Many other house furnishing goods at correspondingly low prices. Be sure to call at M. Rich, he is the man to buy your goods from. may16-sun-wed.

THE TROUBLE AT THE ROLLING MILL.—For some days disagreements have existed at the rolling mill between Mr. Scofield and the puddlers, some sixteen in number, which resulted in their quitting work yesterday. The matter will come up between them Monday, and be settled one way or the other.

LIST of freight remaining in the Southern express office this day: 1 trunk, Hinton James; 1 c box, L. Mchlovitch; 1 bundle, J. S. Pemberton; 1 wheel, W. A. Jeter; 1 box, S. C. Grasty; 1 package, G. W. Stellinus; 1 package, H. Castleman; 1 package, Jeff Wyley; 1 basket, A. T. Cunningham.
L. H. SMITH, "O. H." clerk.

May 15, 1875.

NOBLE & GIFFORD.—We are glad to announce these gentlemen to the public. A boiler factory will be a success. Messrs. Noble & Gifford can make boilers of every description, and do all kinds of repairing, etc. They make locomotive boilers, stacks. Read their card and join in the congratulation over the enterprise of Noble & Gifford, and its great value to Atlanta.

RICE & MITCHELL.—These gentlemen are well known among the foremost lumbermen of Atlanta. Every form of lumber, plain or finished, in any quantity, and at the lowest market price—indeed at prices to suit the times. In addition they are responsible dealers, and our readers need only to test them to be satisfied of it. If you want lumber, hunt up Rice & Mitchell.

SUNDAY.—"Blessed is the man who keepeth the Sabbath, from polluting it, and keepeth his hand from doing any evil."

To-day is one of holy cheerfulness, when all the harmonizing of music, and all the varieties of song, unite; when saints on earth attune their voices to the golden harps of angels in heaven. All should venerate its character, rejoice in its gracious appointments, and partake of its exalted benefits. It should be the highest honor, and purest felicity of all, to devote its hours to those blessed purposes, for which they are divinely appointed.

ATLANTA AUTHORS.

The Second Day Among Them.

Mrs. Westmoreland, Mrs. A. P. Hill, Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. B. Mallon and Others.

In a former issue of THE CONSTITUTION, it was stated that mention would be made of the female writers of our city, and that the article would close with a continuation of the notice of the male authors.

THE CHARACTER OF THESE LADIES.

They are not only gifted in the beautiful and useful art of guiding the economy of home, and aptly rule its prosaic affairs with ability, yet also find time at intervals to write poetry, essays, and books, that display elegance of thought and language, as well as a poetic tenderness of feeling. These ladies deserve honor, who live surrounded by the family, and are ever ready to temper the rough winds of adversity, and render brighter the sunshine of prosperity.

There are no strong minded women among our female writers. They indulge in no pet theories of brain equality, are inspired with no ambition to emulate the scientist in his researches into the profound of nature. They are simply women, and as such feel themselves near to the hearts of the other sex. Their kingdom is their home; their subjects, the children, and they feel that when they govern wisely here, they are as grand in their way, as man is in his.

THE PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF THESE LADIES.

There are no homely females among our writers. On the contrary, there are those with foreheads high, and clear, descending almost without a curve into the nose, and that again drops into the mouth with bold defined elegance of lineament. There are those with lips that have a delicate precision of form, and such an expression of simplicity in their smile, that one could almost believe that they had never any grosser diet than ambrosia. There are those with luxurious flow of black, brown or auburn hair, braided with serene grace over meek foreheads, or in curls after the style of Canova's *beta d' Helena*. In fact, among the female writers of our city, there is more than one face that sculptors would be ambitious of imitating on marble.

MRS. MARIA J. WESTMORELAND.

The writings of this lady have placed her so prominently before the public, and she has been so often written about, that it is unnecessary for a word to be added. Nor will we refer to her contributions to magazines and journals. Attention will only be called to two of her books—"Heart Hungry" and "Clifford Troup." Both of them attracted the attention of the press and critics generally. As to their merits, perhaps it were only necessary to say that "Heart Hungry" has gone through the seventeenth edition, and "Clifford Troup" through the tenth.

In speaking of "Heart Hungry," the Hon. A. H. Stephens said: "In this production Mrs. Westmoreland has exhibited talents of a very high order. She has shown herself to be a woman of high attainments, of thorough culture, of strong and vigorous mind, and deeply versed in the profoundest philosophy of human nature."

Of "Clifford Troup," a correspondent of the Savannah Republican said: "It is a Georgia story, true to nature, rich in description, and brimfull of the good old times. It comes to us a genial, earnest, welcome visitor, to teach, in winning prose, grave lessons on social evils and examples of this veneering age. Lectures upon temperance, morals, constancy, truth, from a mouth masculine are unheeded, or only annoy; but when these lessons fall from the living lips of a beautiful woman, who is there with heart so cold that does not eagerly linger to catch the music of her eloquence?"

Mrs. Westmoreland is engaged just now in writing a story, one that will doubtless be welcome in every house, and that will achieve a national circulation.

MRS. A. P. HILL.

One book has been placed before the public by the above named lady. It is entitled, "New Cook Book, a practical system for private families, in town and country, with directions for carving, and arranging the table for dinners, etc., also useful medicinal and miscellaneous receipts."

We like the name; it has a relish to it "sweet in the mouth." It smacks of the world we live in.

Mrs. Hill has entered the laboratories where the delicacies of the table are prepared, and held intercourse with those who can advance our pleasures. De Peusey, once president of the court of cassation, in France, expressed himself as follows, to three distinguished men of science: "I regard the discovery of a dish as a far more interesting event than the discovery of a star, for we have stars enough, but we can never have too many dishes." Could he have lived in our day and read Mrs. Hill's book, of some four hundred pages, what expression would he make use of? Had this estimable lady have lived and written her book in the days of Henry VIII, or Louis XIV, a work so full of admirable receipts to administer to the gratification of the appetite, she would have been liberally rewarded by them.

Mrs. Hill presides with efficiency and talent at one of our prominent schools. She has many friends, is held in high estimation as the widow of one of Georgia's loved sons. Aside from all this, she will ever receive the respect and gratitude of true epicures, and her name be revered by all the friends of good cheer.

GEN. A. C. GARLINGTON.

This gentleman is a graduate of the university of the state, and bore off the highest honors of his class. He has written a number of poems, and contributed considerably to the literary and political journals of the day. He is the author of a fine art drama, entitled "The Tyrant of New Orleans," being a satire upon the conduct of Benst Butler in that city during the war. He is also the author of two other dramas, which have not been published. Critics pronounce them to be pieces of much merit, and say that the characters are invested with a beauty that talent alone can bestow.

At one time he resided in South Carolina, and held positions of honor and trust, which he filled with satisfaction. He is now engaged in the practice of the law, and following literary pursuits. As an orator he has fluency, united with terseness of thought and brilliancy of imagination, which he manages with ease. He is also editorially connected with the Griffin Messenger.

MRS. B. H. HARPER.

This lady has written some very sweet poetry. One of her poems is quite long and is marked with much that is excellent. She has a volume of poems in press at this time.

MRS. M. B. SHERIDAN.

This lady has a story in press at this time, and is very highly spoken of on account of its merits. Those who have read it commend the plot, thought, character and style.

MRS. MARY EDWARDS BRYAN.

This lady, now engaged on that most excellent and popular paper, the Sunny South, is a native of Florida. At a very early age she began her literary labors. Her writings embrace tales, essays, and editorials. In 1859, she controlled the literary department of the Crusader, a weekly journal of temperance and literature. Her portfolio is full of fervor, vigor and imagination.

MRS. B. MALLON.

This lady has displayed very great taste and ability in her literary efforts. Among her productions is a translation from the German of Adolph Stein, "The Salzburgers." Published by the Lutheran publishing Society, Philadelphia, and was made one of the "Father Land Series." It is a very entertaining, agreeable little work.

DR. T. S. POWELL.

We regret the want of space to give a notice of this gentleman. He is the author of "Powell's Practical Formulary" which is very comprehensive. There is another little work of his "Moral and professional duties of a Physician."

At one time he edited a weekly literary paper, the "Ladie's Home."

At present the doctor is actively engaged in following his profession, and in editing and publishing "The Southern Medical Record."

COL. WM. H. SPARKS

is a Georgian, and was born in Greene county in January, 1800. He was admitted to the bar in 1820, at Wilkes' superior court. John M. Dooly was on the bench, and the examining committee was Stephen Upson, Thomas A. Cobb and Duncan G. Campbell. It is a little singular, but true, that the judge and each of the committee have had a county named after them in the state. For a few years he was located in Natchez, and followed his profession. In 1839, he resided in Louisiana, and planted sugar.

Many readers of the CONSTITUTION, have doubtless read his book, "Fifty Years." It is one of very deep interest. It is probable that he will issue a second volume. He has on hand manuscripts of several literary pursuits. As an orator he has fluency, united with terseness of thought and brilliancy of imagination, which he manages with ease. He is also editorially connected with the Griffin Messenger.

MRS. M. A. P. HILL.

Writing books has not been remunerative to some of our authors. Writers of books, in a majority of cases, have derived from them little to gratify their avarice. As has been said, much of the pay of many writers is from within. The man of genius loves his muse, and his muse rewards him with sweet sensations. Honor and money may come to the actress, *danseuse*, show-man, quack-doctor, &c. Such people are frequently honored with fame, or crowned with affluence; while very often the author's recompense is his inner satisfaction alone.

Success.

The best evidence of success is the amount of confidence and favor bestowed by the public. That we have met with success in establishing a first-class clothing store in this city, in the face of tremendous competition and predictions that we could not hold out six months, we will give a brief review of our business. In March of 1874 we opened the doors of our now celebrated O. K. Clothing Store under many disadvantages—the principal of which was, that the season was considered one of the worst for business since the close of the "late unpleasantness." This, however, did not deter us. We were confident the advantages we possessed for placing a superior article of clothing in this market, at lower figure than any of our competitors would fully overbalance them. The result proved that our confidence was not misplaced. Although we had brought a heavy stock, we were obliged to continually replenish from our store in Philadelphia. We venture to say our sales were equal to any old established house in the city. Last fall was but a repetition of the season previous, with a considerable increase in sales. This spring our store, 31 Whitehall, was rendered unfit for business, until last week, compeling us to remove to a store not well adapted for the clothing trade, and leading many to believe it had broken up our entire spring business. But the figures on our sales book containing the contrary, our sales have increased over last spring fully 25 per cent. True, we have not received much transient custom, but with few exceptions, all our former friends followed us. There certainly must be some cause which led us to take such firm hold upon the public, and what it is we will leave to our friends to say, claiming only for ourselves that we have always endeavored to do our best to win their custom by fair dealing—selling our goods at fair prices, and representing every article sold exactly as it was. Beyond this we have taken great pains to inspect the style and workmanship of all goods manufactured for our stock.

Now that we are here again, none of our friends will find any trouble finding us, and to those who have not already paid us a visit, we extend a cordial invitation. Don't be afraid of the temporary obstructions, but walk in and see us. Our stock is large and varied, and the prices will compare with any in Atlanta.

HAAS BROS,
O. K. Clothing Store,
32 Whitehall street.

A Tough Struggle With a Negro.

Several members of the police had a struggle with with a drunken negro last night. His name is Caleb Andrews. He was found by two officers out on McDonough street with two companions who were trying to take him home. He was cursing and resisting around generally. When arrested he swore he would die before he would be taken to the guard house. He fought like a cat, and gave the officers no little trouble. It took about a half dozen of them to carry him to bring him in. During the melee several of the policeman had their clothes badly injured, and spotted with blood. The negro was severely beaten about the hands to make him let go. He tumbled Lieut. White on the ground once, and that officer's pants will need extensive patching.

There were a few other city arrests for trivial offenses.

One-Third Actually Saved.

Economical housekeepers should know that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is a perfect powder, as far as such is very light, and that these powders which weigh heavy are not so by ponderous adulterants. As baking powders are used by measure, teaspoonfuls, and not by weight, the heavy ones being less effective are more expensive.

Dr. Price's cans are the same size, hold the same number of teaspoonfuls as others, and as two teaspoonfuls are only needed when three of the others are required, it will be perceived that there is in its use an actual saving of one third; that two cans of Dr. Price's go as far as three cans of the common kinds. Dr. Price's Powder is not sold in bulk, it can only be found pure when bought in cans securely labelled.

may15—dues-thur-sat-sun-&-wly

New Holland.

From what we can learn, New Holland spring is to be a grand center of fashionables this summer. Mr. Holland is going to get it up elegantly and from past experience we know Col. Nichols well able to make it a popular place of resort. He has made a great reputation as a first-class hotel keeper. We also hear it rumored that he will take charge of a splendid hotel to be built in this city. He knows how to run a hotel successfully.

Central America.

As money is scarce, and I need about forty thousand dollars by the first of June, I will sell Bed-room Sets, Parlor Suits, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, in fact, my full stock of first class Furniture at the very lowest prices.

I have on hand a full line of Picture Frames and Mouldings.

Come on and get bargains.

JAMES L. WATKINS,
apr29-3tf 42 and 44 Whitehall street.

Fine white and fancy shirts at low figures, 32 Whitehall street, friends.

LIME.

LIME! LIME! LIME! Shelby, Ala, and Georgia Lime, BY CAR LOAD AND BARREL.

We have special rates of Freight on Lime to points in North and South Carolina. We ship to all points by barrel and car load. We sell low. Orders solicited.

SCIPLE & SONS,
apr18—dsat-sun&tuesImo 59 Decatur street, Atlanta, Georgia.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION.

The Macon and Brunswick Railroad the Defendant.

[Augusta Chronicle.]

Injunctions, and particularly injunctions against railroads, seem to be the order of the day. We published yesterday morning a brief notice in regard to a bill in equity filed in the fifth circuit court of the United States for the southern district of Georgia. Yesterday, through the kindness of complainant's counsel, Barnes & Cumming, and Wm. Hope Hull, Esq., we were permitted to read the bill, and now present a full synopsis of it to our readers. The matter will be up before Judge Bradley, in Savannah, for a hearing next Monday.

Jno. P. Branch, a citizen of Virginia, brings this bill against the Macon and Brunswick railroad, a corporation created by the laws of Georgia, and Edward E. Flewellen, a citizen of Georgia. The plaintiff says that December 3, 1866, the legislature of Georgia passed an act to extend the aid of the state to the Macon and Brunswick railroad and for other purposes, said aid or endorsement of bonds of said road to be to the amount of $10,000 per mile, providing that before such endorsement the governor shall be satisfied that the road is free from all liens, encumbrances or mortgages which may in any manner endanger the security of the state, and upon the further condition and express understanding that any endorsement of said bonds when made, shall not invest the title to all property of every kind which may be purchased with said bonds, in the state until all the bonds so endorsed shall be paid, but said endorsement is understood as a first lien or mortgage on all the property of the company. That under the provisions of said act bonds to the amount of $1,930,000 were issued, and endorsed by the state and put in circulation. That the legislature subsequently passed an act amendatory of said act, the 27th of October, 1870, authorising the governor to endorse the bonds of said road $5,000 per mile in addition to the $10,000 authorized by the previous act. That under said last mentioned act $600,000 of bonds were duly executed, endorsed and put in circulation. The complainant says that the first act created a statutory mortgage for the protection of the state, by which the property of the road was pledged for the payment of the bonds issued under said act, and furthermore, that the said last mentioned act, being the act of the state, opened said statutory mortgage and admitted the bonds issued thereunder to a participation in said security. That afterwards, some persons having suggested that the issues brought before the public by deed guaranteed according to law the principal and interest of the six hundred thousand dollars of bonds last issued, the legislature passed a resolution on the 14th of August, 1872, declaring the state's guarantee on said bonds binding on the state. That after the passage of said resolution and relying on the state's guarantee, complainant in good faith and without any knowledge or notice of fraud or illegality in the issue or endorsement or of any failure of said company to comply with the terms upon which said endorsement was authorized, became the holder and is still the holder of two bonds of $1,000 each of said issue of $600,000. Complainant states that afterwards on the 6th of March, 1875, the legislature of Georgia passed a resolution declaring the state's endorsement of $1,930,000 on bonds of said road, to be valid and binding, but that the state's endorsement upon the bonds issued under the act of October 24, 1870, to the amount of $600,000, was unconstitutional and void, and authorizing the sale of said Macon and Brunswick railroad. The complainant shows that under said last mentioned resolution the governor of Georgia has appointed the defendant, Edward A. Flewellen, to take charge of said road and all its property, and to sell the same; and said Flewellen, as receiver, is proceeding to carry out the scheme to sell said road and property, and has advertised the same. Complainant further states the said sale will take place on the first Tuesday in June, unless enjoined, in utter and avowed disregard of complainant's rights, and of the rights of all other holders of the same issue of bonds; that the proceeds of said sale are avowedly to be applied exclusively to the payment of the $1,980,000 of bonds first mentioned, and that no precautions are to be taken in such sale to protect the rights of complainant; that such receiver has not been appointed by any court having jurisdiction in the premises, but is the appointee of only one of the parties in interest, and is managing his pretended trust only in the interest of such party, and in disregard of the interest of all other parties concerned; that said road is insolvent, and has no property except that mentioned in the bill of complaint, and that complainant will receive no part of his just and equitable claim unless a proper proportion of the proceeds of such sale is applied thereto. Wherefore complainant prays for an injunction restraining said receiver from proceeding with said sale and asks for the writ of subpœna requiring him to appear before the court on a day to be designated, and to answer to all such questions as shall be propounded to him touching the matters referred to in the premises.

Church Directory.

Services at St. Paul's M. E. Church South—Rev. W. A. Dodge pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m., and by Rev. O. A. Thrower at 8 p. m. Sabbath school at 3 p. m.

Revd St. M. E. Church.—Preaching by Rev. W. B. Osborne at 10:45 a. m. Monthly Sunday school concert 7:15 p. m. Seats free.

First Methodist church—Dr. Harrison will preach at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Services at Trinity church at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. by Rev. W. J. Scott. Sabbath school 9 a. m. All are invited.

Rev. A. R. T. Hambright will preach at Good Templars' Hall to-day at 11 o'clock. Preaching at the Marietta Mission at 8 o'clock at night.

Y. M. C. A.—Prayer meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association hall, 68 Whitehall street, at 5 o'clock every Sabbath afternoon.

Mr. Wm. King Ambuscaded and Shot.

Mr. King, who lives on or near the line of Floyd and Chattooga counties, rode out on Thursday morning to attend to some business, and as he was returning home, about 11 o'clock, was fired upon by some one in ambush—four balls taking effect, two in the right leg and two in the right arm. His horse, which was also wounded, ran with Mr. King some four hundred yards towards home before he could be checked up. Mr. King is not, we are glad to learn, fatally wounded. The perpetrator of the foul deed is unknown, but we hope he will yet be discovered and receive proper punishment at the hands of the law.—*Rome Courier.*

Picnic and Hop.

At Ponce de Leon springs, yesterday afternoon, there was a delightful picnic-hop. A select party of young ladies and gentlemen, with a number of their married friends, danced and enjoyed themselves from 1:30 o'clock till after 9 o'clock at night. The pleasantness and selectness of the party reflect great credit upon the young gentlemen who managed it—Mr. Willie Austell, Mr. Reagan, and others whose names have missed us. There ought to be another picnic soon.

Pianos and Organs.

Having assumed the business of GUILFORD, WOOD & CO.

and having made arrangements with the largest manufacturers in the world, I am now prepared to sell pianos and organs for less money than any other house, for proof of which please address, or call on

G. P. GUILFORD,
may16-sun-tues-thurs. No. 59 Whitehall St.

Secure Them.

Owing to the scarcity of money, we are selling great bargains in fine cass. suits. Call at once and secure yourself a good suit for little money at,

M. & J. HIRSCH'
50 & 52 Whitehall St.
may16-sun tues-thurs.

Summer Baths.

Hot, warm, tepid and cold douche shower and spray baths may be had with a general wash down, in the Turkish bath rooms, corner Loyd and Wall streets, for 50 cents. During the warm weather parties can have water baths before breakfast by engaging them beforehand.

Fulton Blues.

Please here this company advertises their target shooting, at Stone mountain, on next Friday. It will be a grand time, and everybody, who can possibly go, should be on hand.

They Say

The Hirsch's are offering great bargains in worsted coats and vests, and to convince yourself, call and see them at

50 & 52 Whitehall St.
may15-sun-tues-thurs

PERSONAL.—Mr. John W. Wills, who has been connected with the mailing department of THE CONSTITUTION office for three years, left the city last night for his future home, Washington city. By his courtesy and attention to business, he has made many friends.

THE COURTS.

Proceedings of the Supreme Court--The Superior Court--Another Twenty Years Recruit to the Penitentiary--Grand and Petit Jurors--Malicious Mischief Case.

The Supreme Court.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION, BY HARRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, May 15, 1875.

CHEROKEE CIRCUIT.

No. 8. Argument concluded.

No. 9. J. C. Taylor adm'r, vs. Jno. O. Jacoway. Complaint from Dade. Argued. E. D Graham, by W. H. Dabney, for plaintiff.

D. A. Walker, by J. A. W. Johnson, contra.

No. 10. Charles A. Robbe vs. W. C. Hewitt. Mechanics' lien, from Catoosa.

Johnson & McCamy, for plaintiff in error.

A. T. Hackett, Shumate & Williamson, L. E. Bleckley, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Williamson for defendant in error, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday next.

From the best evidence that can now be made, the Augusta circuit will be reached on next Thursday.

Fulton Superior Court.

HON. JOHN L. HOPKINS, JUDGE.

Court met yesterday morning at half past eight o'clock, and resumed the trial of the criminal docket.

In the case of Louis Mendringall, who is under conviction for felony, it was ordered that sentence be postponed for five days, to give his counsel time to prepare a motion for a new trial.

PENITENTIARY FOR TWENTY YEARS.

State vs. Jerry Borax, colored. Bu glary in the night time. Jerry is an old bird, who has flourished around this community for some time. He was caught at last, however, and went into the county calaboose for some time. He was sentenced by Judge Hopkins to hard labor in the penitentiary for the full term of twenty years.

The last case taken up was against the negro Henry Hicks, for larceny, after a trust delegated. Henry is the darkey who, until recently, ran the grinding at Mr. Weatherton's flour mill, near this city. It is alleged that Henry ground in more ways than one, and that the mill man got leaked. Anyhow, Mr. Weatherton did not finger as much money as he thought he was entitled to, and had Henry arrested on the above charge. Col. S. B Spencer represented the defence, and the solicitor general, assisted by Messrs. Peeples and Howell, the state. The evidence made out a case against Henry, but not the case charged in the will of indictment. Under the charge of the court the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. On motion of the solicitor Henry was returned to jail to await an other indictment. Court then adjourned.

THE BARD CASE.

It is possible that the trial of John Bard, for assault to murder, may be opened on Monday. The case stands under order.

The following jurors have been summoned for this week:

GRAND JURORS.

E. C. Murphy, G. H. Culberson, J. W. Deneloe, Robert Winship, Berry Lynch, James C. Conley, A. A. Manning, R. H. Caldwell, O. J. Culberson, W. K. Knight, R. C. Shumate, Clem Hodgson, G. W. Elliott, W. C. Dukes, J. hn Damerson,

Daniel Pitchford, C. C. Kernodle, J. W. Butler, Benj Parr, J. J. Bates, Thos. Abernathy, John M. Baker, Lewis M. Baker, T. H. Twitte, Jack C. Reed, John Burkle, Martin Lord, Wheeler Mangum, R. A. Hemphill, Green Thompson,

PETIT JURORS.

Thos. Moore, J. H. Anderson, J. H. Law, C. E. Cunler, T. A. Hall, O. E. Mitchell, S. S. Kendrick, J. F. Edwards, Samuel Diggs, John F. Huff, S. M. Tallaferro, W. D. Greene, W. H. Roach, B. F. Moore, W. E. Boyd, Robert Stubbs, I. P. Grant, jr., S. H. Ogletree,

J. D. Clarke, J. A. Ansley, G. J. Howard, John Morrison, John Knight, A. J. McBride, Thos. Reed, W. J. F. Willis, John S. Gramling, G. W. Turner, N. T. P. Finch, C. A. Bowen, J. W. Morrow, G. H. Ford, E. N. Casey, M. B. Holland, L. A. Holmes,

THE MAGISTRATES.

William Holmes, a colored man, but nearly white, figured briefly in Justice McConnell's court yesterday, on a charge of malicious mischief. A negro girl named Gracie Fuller swore out the warrant. Gracie said that Holmes was the agent of the man from whom she rented her house, and that he called on her to collect the rent a few days ago. She did not have the money, and thereupon the agent behaved very ugly. He not only up set the furniture, and put her out of doors, but he smashed up things generally. The court required William to give a bond of $1,000 to keep the peace.

SOME MORE MULE.

Experience of a Countryman with the Atlanta Water Works.

Peachtree street had a sensation shortly past nine o'clock yesterday morning, and some two dozen boys and workmen who witnessed it haven't got done smiling yet. We are satisfied, however, that there is a mule and a countryman who are not doing much smiling. It seems that, at the hour above indicated, a countryman and wife moved, and a wagon load of wood were coming down the street together. The countryman was seated on top of the wood, and doubtless revolving over in his mind how he was going to make a load that would be four at seventy-five cents sell for a dollar and a half, when in an evil hour he determined to cross over to the other side of the street. Now, to get to the other side, he had to pass over the ditch that was then being cut through the street, and over the cut was a temporary plank bridge. The left-hand mule had just got fairly on the bridge when there was a smash, a sudden halt, and the countryman opened his eyes to discover that one mule had disappeared. The clouds of dust which immediately arose from under the ruins of that bridge, and the pieces of brick and loose plank that were kicked around generally, very soon showed where the mule was, and further more that mule was fighting mad. He was tying squarely on his back, all four legs up in the air, and the way he was kicking at nothing; He fitted in the cut beautifully, and as he neither had turn to the one side or the other all he could do was to kick and cuss. In the mean time the countryman had got the other mule and the wagon back out of the way, and was looking down on that kicking mule with an expression of countenance which baffles all description. The street force of some dozen hands was approached, and operations were immediately commenced to get him out. It was determined first to turn him over, and with that intent a rope was slipped around his shoulders, two niggers gathered him by either ear, and one by the tail. This was not accomplished without existance on the part of the mule. He had no idea of turning an involuntary somersault in a ditch, and flourished his legs around so lively, that several of the niggers had to do some extensive dodging He was turned over at last, by a united pull, and a five moments cutting down of one side of the ditch enabled him to be hauled out. When he got up on his feet on safe ground, he was the maddest and cheapest looking mule we ever saw. But his owner hitched him up, and made good time getting away

Hagan's Rebus--The Answer.

Mr. Editor:—The following is a true translation of my rebus, which, please publish for the gratification of those who have been trying to solve it;

TRANSLATION, No. 1.—A friendly chat with housekeepers.

No. 2.—Ladies, you are all well aware how a well stored pantry brings content to the (No. 3) fireside, and creates happy smiles on the faces of all in the house. A cheerful cup of tea or coffee, a dish of ham and eggs, bread made from our excellent flour, and sweet butter, gladden the heart, delight the eye, and gratify the palate.

No. 4.—Our design is, to keep on hand a supply of staple and fancy groceries, embracing all articles essential for the table, kitchen and laundry. Down weight and full measure are safe rules. So, one and all, call on us, see stock, learn prices, and oblige, yours, truly.

One hundred and seventy-eight solutions have been sent me, but one of which, was correct. That was by Mrs. Mollie Sheridan, 134 West Mitchell street, Atlanta; her's being the 103d number sent in. The twenty dollars in gold were awarded her this day.

There being no other correct solutions sent me, I, of course, retain the lamp and work-box.

All wanting to compare their manuscripts with the key, can do so by sending to my store for them. Very respectfully,

JNO. T. HAGAN.

Lowe, Douglass & Dallas.

This firm advertise their second stock, it consists of a splendid line of dress goods—in fact, everything in the dry goods line. This stock they offer at the very lowest prices the market can afford, and it has been bought at the very lowest figures. The array of goods presented by Lowe, Douglass & Dallas is really fascinating, and there will be a perfect rush to examine them to-morrow by our ladies. We ask the ladies to examine their advertisement elsewhere.

A New Hotel.

It is stated that Mr. Markham purposes to build a new hotel where Peck's planing mill now stands. The hotel is to be a magnificent one, and to be furnished in splendid style.

STEINHEIMER BROS. invite attention to a tempting stock of dry goods, shoes, etc. "The New York Store" is the resort of a host of customers, and always will be.

Dr. S. G. Holland.

ATLANTA, GA., May 14, 1875.

Editors Constitution:—I see space given in your valuable paper of the 13th to a letter from Covington, under date of the 10th, sign "Many Old Patrons," complimenting and making inquiry concerning our Dr. S. G. Holland. While I am under lasting obligation to my old patrons for past favors and highly appreciating their kindness in these compliments, I must say I would prefer private communications to public demonstrations of the kind, as it is not courteous in me toward other first class operators to advise such. However, my old patrons now living at Covington, as well as others, shall have a professional visit from me at an early day. Would go immediately, but have a previous engagement to visit Washington, Wilkes county, where I go on Tuesday, the 18th inst.; after which the people of Covington will find me among them ready to do any kind of operating needed, and I promise myself a pleasant time there, as I have some noble acquaintances among the old patrons. As to my leaving Augusta, where I certainly did have as fine practice as I could wish, and among the best people in Georgia, I can only add that the climate was a little too depressing in summer for my corpulency. But I am proud to say that I am not so far away that I do not have many of my old Augusta friends and patrons to visit me here. So some have done from Covington and Newnan. And I will here return thanks to the good people of Newnan and the Jeff Davis house for the perfect enjoyment and remunerative practice they honored me with while there. And many of my old patrons have scattered from Augusta and now living in different portions of the state, and I love to meet them. Old friends are the best. Yours truly,

S. G. HOLLAND.

Slaughter Houses.

The "New York Times" comes out strongly in an article against the horrible cruelties which occur in slaughter-houses. It says: "It is little use attempting to teach lessons of morality in the public schools if children are to be allowed, as they now are, to frequent the slaughter-houses afterwards, and there to witness scenes which are computable only with the worst barbarism..... We cannot afford to have even the smallest portion of the next generation pernicioufly educated. It is not as long as slaughter-houses are allowed to be places for the exercise of unlimited cruelty, and places where young children can go and indulge their worst passions or be taught to grow familiar with acts of bloodshed and brutality, we are in part cautioning a state of things that tends to future degredation, if not crime." We entirely endorse the above sentiments, and it is indeed true that we need the early training in humanity of the rising generation, for the ultimate improvement of mankind. That the societies for the "preservation of cruelty to animals" are doing much towards this desirable end, is fully recognized, but it is not within our power to add them by the force of our own examples, much more forcible with all than precept—and the unformed mind of the child receives and retains the impressions of its surroundings and early training in humanity of the rising generation, for the ultimate improvement of mankind. That the societies for the "preservation of cruelty to animals" are doing much towards this desirable end, is fully recognized, but it is not within our power to add them by the force of our own examples, much more forcible with all than precept—and the unformed mind of the child receives and retains the impressions of its surroundings and early training in humanity of the rising generation, for the ultimate improvement of mankind. That the societies for the "preservation of cruelty to animals" are doing much towards this desirable end, is fully recognized, but it is not within our power to add them by the force of our own examples, much more forcible with all than precept—and the unformed mind of the child receives and retains the imp

THERE IS NO UNBELIEF.

There is no unbelief.
Whoever plants a seed beneath the sod,
And waits to see it push away the clod,
Trusts he in God.

Whoever says, when clouds are in the sky,
"Be patient! Light breaketh by and by,"
Trusts in the Most High.

Whoever sees 'neath winter's field of snow
The silent harvests of the future grow,
God's power must know.

Whoever lies down on this couch to sleep,
Consent to lock each sense in slumber deep,
Knows God will keep.

Whoever says "to-morrow," the unknown,
The future, trusts that Power alone
He dares not to disown.

The heat that looks on when eyelids close,
And dares to live when life has only woes,
God's comfort knows.

There is no unbelief.
And say by day and night, unconsciously,
The heart lives by that faith the lips deny,
God knoweth why.

BREVITIES.

—One swallow does not make a spring. But one crooked pin on a chair does.

—Senator Jones expects to clear a quarter of a million annually on his artificial ice speculation.

—The boss nags of the American turf this summer will be Occident, American Girl, Judge Fullerton and Goldsmith Maid.

—At a public meeting a speaker said that a certain thing, "was just as sure as it was that Romeo founded Rome.

—John Morrissey has taken up his residence at Saratoga for the season, and is now ready to "receive."

—At morning weddings, according to Worth, the bride should appear in a delicate shade of violet gross-grain, with a full English veil worn over the face.

—Mrs. Senator Sumner that was, is about to enter into conjugal relations with a party by the name of Jones. She says: "I'm tired of marrying for greatness—a woman wants something else besides that."

—Fast young ladies like fast horses, often win by a bare neck, and yet with this difference—the horse's victory is due to space covered quickly, the young ladies' to space not covered at all.

—Says the New York Graphic: "The fashionable season in town is virtually over. The large weddings have all occurred, and nobody gives parties nowadays. Fashionables are busy preparing to emigrate to Europe, or to seaside and country resorts, and Jenkins enjoys a respite at last."

—"That ar' patch of ground's mem'rible," said an Omaha man, pointing to a grave all by itself outside the town. "I reckin you'll know that, stranger, whin you see it agin. The ockypant of that was the furst man Horace Greeley ever told to go west—likewise he was hung for stealin' a mewl."

—On the 4th instant, Nathaniel Eaton, of Sutton, N. H., celebrated the 100th anniversary of his birthday amid the rejoicings of relatives and neighbors; on the morning of the 10th, the old man died of pneumonui, brought on by the excitement attending his centennial celebration.

—Instead of paying strict attention to its own affairs, the Chicago Times goes about making trouble. A recent number of that paper says: June, the month of roses, is coming, and with it the marriage of the rosy Sheridan. But this sort of thing, which we find in the personal column of the New York Herald, looks rather suspicious for the future of Mrs. Sheidan:

DEAR PHIL—Return to Twelfth street and all will be forgiven.

—"Among the incidents of yesterday," says the Memphis Avalanche, of Sunday, "was an accidental meeting in the public streets of Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Vice President Wilson. Having been acquainted in years gone by, when Mrs. Davis resided at Washington, their mutual recognition was instant and cordial, and the two clasped hahds with friendly ardor, after which the party adjourned to Specht's ice cream parlors to discuss strawberries and ice cream and the memories of the past."

—Among her other artistic treasures, Miss Fanny Davenport possesses a century plant, the flowering of which she fondly hopes to witness in seventy seven years from this date. On Friday, while bending over this precious plant, anxiously looking for some budding promise of the future flower, one of the leaves struck her eye and so seriously injured it as to compel her to resign her part in the "Big Bonanza," and also to interfere with her study of the part of "Julia" in the "Hunchback," which she was to play for the first time for her benefit. If necessary, despite her misfortune, she will endeavor to appear upon that occasion.

MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, May 15.—Cotton dull; sales 293 bales; uplands 16½; Orleans 16¾.

Futures opened easy; May 16⅝a16 3-16; June 16 5-32a16 3-16; July 16¾a16 13-32; August 16 ⅝a16 17-32; September 16 5-16a16 ½.

Flour dull and declining. Wheat shade firmer. Corn dull and unchanged. Pork firm at $22 60. Lard quiet; steam 15½. Turpentine quiet at 34½. Rosin firm at $1 90a2 05 for strained. Freights quiet.

Stocks active. Money 2. Gold opened at 16. Exchange—long $4 87½; short $4 90. Governments steady. State bonds quiet.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.—noon—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling uplands 7⅝; middling Orleans 8a8⅛; sales 8,000 bales; for speculation and export 1,000.

Cotton sales,on basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings, delivered in July or August 8; cotton sales on basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings, delivered in May 7 13-16; do. delivered June or July 7 15-16. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard 60s; long clear 51s 6d; short clear 35s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 15—2:30 P. M.—Cotton sales to-day include 3,900 bales American.

LONDON, May 15.—Erie 24¾a25.

PARIS, May 15.—Rentes 64f 50c.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Arrived, outward—Maria, Cathrina, Rex, John Paten, Wyoming, Joven, Beatrice; E. A. Balsley, Edgar Frost.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]
CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., May 15, 1875.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—
Buying.....$1 13 Selling.....$1 15
SILVER—
Buying.....$1 04 Selling.....$1 08
EXCHANGE—
Buying at....par Selling.....¼ prem
BONDS—
Georgia 6s.....80a82 Aug'sta City 8s.81a83
Georgia 7s.....90a92 Georgia R. R...90a92
Atlanta Water 7s.75a78 A. & W. P. R. 91a92
Atlanta City 7s.70a78 Savannah City..82a..
Atlanta City 8s.81a83
STOCKS—
Ga. R. R...78a82 A. & W. P. R. R.65a70
C. R. R....16a60

Atlanta Produce Market.

PORK—car load.....7½ gross.
BEEF CATTLE.....2a5
EGGS.....15
BUTTER—
Country.....52a80
POULTRY—
grown chickens.....30a35
Geese.....50
Ducks.....30a35
FEATHERS.....50a70
BEESWAX.....27a27½
RAGS.....2½a3
DRIED FRUIT—
Peaches, unpeeled.....3½7
Peaches, peeled.....10a14
Apples, peeled.....6½a7

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN—
prime white.....$1 10a1 12
MEAL.....$1 10
GRITS.....$0 50
WHEAT—nominal.....80
BUCKWHEAT—per bbl.....$10 00
OATS.....80
PEAS—
Clay.....$1 50
Mixed.....$1 30
HAY—
Timothy.....$1 60a1 75
Tennessee.....$1 25a1 50
Clover.....$1 40
FLOUR—
Fancy.....$8 00a8 25
Extra family.....$7 25a7 50
Family.....$7 00a7 75
Extra.....$6 50a7 00
Superfine.....$6 00
BACON—
Clear sides.....13
Clear rib sides.....13
Shoulders.....11
BULK MEATS—
Clear sides.....15
Clear rib sides.....13½
Shoulders.....10
Hams.....12½
LARD—
Tierces.....17a17½
Kegs and cans.....18
Buckets.....18a19½
HAMS—
Sugar-cured.....15½
Country bacon.....14a14½
MOLASSES.....45
SYRUPS—
New York.....60a75
New Orleans.....75a80
MACKEREL—
No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits.....$1 75
No. 2 half bbls $6 50; kits.....$1 50
No. 3 bbls $11 50; ½ bbls $5 50; kts $1 30
COFFEE—
Rio.....22a24
Java.....36
SUGAR—
A.....11½
White extra C.....11½
Yellow C.....10a10½
Demerara.....10½all
Yellows, N. O. fair to choice...8¾a10¼
RICE—Annawakes 25a27.
TEA—$a7.
Spices—pepper 28; ginger 18; alspice 20 nutmegs $1 75; cloves 50.
SALT—Virginia $2 60; Liverpool $1 75.
VINEGAR—30a40.
SOAP—poor man's $3 50; laundry $3 50 English crown $6 75.
POTATOES—Early rose $5 00; Goodrich $5 peerless $5 00.
STARCH—6¾.
MOLASSES—30a34; 61; threes 34.
COFFEE—Rio 23a25; LaGuira none; Java 32.
SODA—kegs 6¾; assorted papers 7¾.
CRACKERS—C soda 4¾a5; A soda 5¼a7; butter 5a7; pic-nic 5a7; oyster 6a8; milk 9¼a12; wine 10a12; Boston butter 10a12; sugar 8¼a12; C cream 8¼a10; lemon cream 9¼a11; hand-made sugar jumbles 13a16; hand-made lemon cakes 14a16; hand-made tea-cakes 18a20; hand-made scolloped sugar cakes 16a18; spice cakes 10a12; ginger snaps 9a12; ginger bread 8a9.
Candy assorted stick, per box, $3 50a 3 75; fancy 18a25.
Canned and Case Goods—1 lb oysters, per can $1a1 10; 2 lb. oysters, per can, $2 25 a2 50; sardines, per case, $17a 18; salmon, per dozen $3 50; lobsters, per can, $2 40; tomatoes, per dozen, $1 75a2 00; peaches, per dozen, $2 50a2 75; pineapples $2 85a3 75; green corn $2 50; green peas 2 lbs $2 25a3 75; Lima beans 3 lbs. $3a3 25; eaglebrand milk 1 lb $3a3 25.
Pickles, Mustard and Sauce—Gerkins, pts per case $1 75a2; qts per case $3a3 25; half gals $4 50a5; gals, half doz $3 25a3 50; half bbls. $6 50a8; English pickles, pts $4 25a5; Colman's mustard per doz $2a2 25; French mustard per doz, $2a2 25; Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce $5a5 50; tomato catsup pts $1 25a1 50; qts $2 25a2 50; pepper sauce red $1 25a1 50; green $1 50a1 75.
Flavoring Extracts—Lemon per doz $2 25 a2 50; vanilla $2 75a3; assorted $3 25a3 50.
Sardines—qrs $17a17 50.
Fire Crackers—No. 1 extra, 40 packs per Tcase—Oolong 75a$1; imperial 75a$1; gunpowder 75a$1.
box, $3 50.
Cheese—State dairy 15a18¼.
Onions—silver skin, very choice $5 50a6; red $5 50a$6.
Apples—choice to fancy $5a6.
Oranges—Louisiana, each 2½a 3¼.
Lemons—per box $7 50a$8.
Raisins—Layers, whole, per box $3 50a4; half $1 85a3; quarters $1.
Currants—per lb. 10a12¼.
Citron—Lechorn, per lb 42a44; English
Figs—Selected Eleme, drums per lb, new 20a21 12¼.
Dates—in 25 and 30 boxes, per lb 12½a15
Prunes—in bbls, per lb 12½a14.
Nuts and Almonds—Languedoc 25a27½; pecan nuts 11a15; Brazil nuts 15; English walnuts 16a20; filberts 15a17½.
Pea Nuts—Tennessee choice per bushel $2 00; Wilmington fancy per lb 10.
Sundries—Dried herring 60a75; Bologna sausage 12½a15; Atmore's mince meat 12c per lb in half bbls.
Wood Ware—2 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets, per dozen $8 50; 3 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets per doz $9 50; 2 hp brass-bound juniper buckets $6; 3 hp juniper buckets $7; 2 hp painted buckets $2 50a 3 60; well buckets $6a6 50; painted tubs, 8 in nest, $3 65a3 75; No. 18 sieves per doz. $2 25; brooms, per doz, $2 75a4 50; matches, parlor per gross $3 25; ball boxes per doz $3 00.
Lime—35a50; hydraulic $1 50.
Cement—$3 50a$4.
Concentrated Lye, per case, $8 50; potash, per case, $5 00.
Copperas—4c.
Kerosene Oil—18a20.
Blacking—35a70.
Candles—17½.
Axle Grease—per dozen, $1 50
Table Salt—per dozen, $1 50.
Nails—For 12d, 10d, $3 75. per keg additional for diminishing sizes.
Powder—per keg rifle $6 50; blasting $4 50.
Shot—drop, per bag, $2 40; buck, per bag, $2 75.
Iron—Bar iron $3 50; axes $11a13 50; steel 20a22; shovels—Ames' 12a$14 50; horse and mule shoes 7a8; horse shoe nails 20a30. Scofield Rolling Mill standard sizes by carload 3c; do. less than carload 3½a4; sundry sizes carload 3½a3½; sundry sizes less than carload 3¾a3½; steel, 3 to 4 inch, 1c extra; do. 4 to 10 inch, 2c; horse-shoe ½ extra; tire ½ extra.
Leather—Sole, hemlock, good damaged 26½ a28; good 29a33; white oak 40a50; black upper 40a55.
Wool—Washed 35a50c; unwashed 25c.
Yarn—$1 20.
Seeds—Clover $9 00; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3 25; blue grass $2; herd's grass $ 25; Hungarian millet $2.

Tobacco.

Chewing—Common, sound, 11-in new per pound 50a55; do., 11-in old 55a60; medium, 11-in old 65a85, good 11-in old 68a75; fine 11-in, old 75a85; bright navys 60a65; bright qrs. 12 in 60a65; good 70a75; fine 85a90; 13-inch pounds, good 75a90; very fine, Gravely $1 10; fine cut, home made 80a85; Sunny Side, per gross $10 70; Welcome $10; Century $10; in bulk, per lb. $1 10; Log Cabin $1 10; Calhoun $1 25; Stalts AAAA $1 10

Smoking—Durham, per pound 65a75; Highlander $1; Lone Jack $1 75a2; Dew Drop 75; in case 65; Merry Mates 55; case 50; The Weed 50; case 45; Seal of North Carolina, in case 55; Little Joker 65; case 60; Louisiana Perique $3; Virginity $1 50; Cawrice $1 75; Straight Cut $1 75; Cavendish $1 25.

Wines and Liquors.

Corn whisky, proof, 100 per cent., from $1 45 to $1 50, 80 per cent., $1 20, white Pure Robertson County whisky from $1 45 to $3 00; Bourbon from $1 45 to 85; proof rye $1 45 to $6; apple brandy $2 25 to $3 50; peach Brandy from $3 50 to $3; ginger brandy from $1 45 to $2 00; cognac from $1 75 to $3; pure imported from $8 to $12; domestic $1 75a3; Jamaica rum $3 50a4 50; pure cherry brandy from 1 45 to $1 75; gin from $1 75 to $2 75; pure imported from $4 to $6; rum from $1 50 to $4; pure port wine from $2 to $6; sherry wine from $2 to $6; claret in cases $6 per dozen; golden crown champagne, pints, $16, quarts, $14; Heidsic & Co., pints, $30, quarts $28.

Fresh Meats.

Beef—Loin 15c; roast 15c; choice steaks 15c; chuck 12½c; brisket 10c. Pork nominal, 14c. Mutton 12½a15c. Veal 15c.

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

Ticking—Amoskeag A C A 25c; Conestoga C 19½; Lewiston A 30 inch 30c; Biddeford A 13c; A A 17c; A A A 20c; B 12½c; Minnehaha 7 8 22½c; A C A 30 inch 28c; Pittsfield 7½; Eagle and Phœnix 4-4 26c; 8 in 24.

Stripes—American 12c; Arasapha 13 1-2c; Manabeaic 14c to 15c; Uncasville a 11 to 12c.

Corset Jeans—Kearsage 12½c.; Laconia 11½c; Naumking Sateen 13½c.

Osnaburgs—Alabama, No. 1, 10½c; Trion factory 14c. Milledgeville—8 oz. 14; 6 o 12½.

Paper Cambrics—Manville 7½; Lonsdale 7½ Masonville 8c; 8 8 & Sons 8c; Garner 7½c; high colors 5½c.

Glazed Cambrics—Kilerton 6½c; Franklin 6½c; Harmony 6½, high colors, 7c.

Kentucky Jeans—Alpine cloth 35c; Cubs 23½c; Fairfax 16c; Gulf mill 22½c; Hillside 10½c; Pacific R. R. 37½c; Preferred Doeskin 37½c; Red Cloud 30; Missouri 22; Fort Royal 25; Atlas 30; Lewellyn 23½; West Lake 25½c.

Dress Goods—corded alpacas 22½c; 3-4 solid 17a18; fancy delaines 20; Balermo stripes 22.

Linseys—12½a20c.

Flannels—white 22½a40; red 20a40; shaker 50a60.

PRINTS—Amoskeag 6½; Arnold's specialty 9½; Albion 9; Ancona 8a9; Bedford 7½ 8; Conestoga 8½9; Dunnell's 9; Garner's 9; Hartel's 9, Sprague 8½9; Gloucester 8½9; Simpson's black 9; Simpson's gray 9; American 8½9; Freeman's side bands 8; Allen's 8½9.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 10; 7-8 8½; yarns $1 15; sewing and knitting thread 50c.

Augusta and Graniteville—3-4 shirting 6½ cents per yard; 7-8 shirtings 8½ per yard; 4-4 sheetings 10 per yard; 7-8 drill 10½ per yard.

Concord Mills—Jeans 65; cashmarets plain 65; cassimeres twilled 75a$1 15; cadet grey $1 25.

Eagle and Phœnix—stripes 11; fancies, fashion 11½; checks 13; Georgia plaids 12½c.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag A 36 in. 14c; Z 33 in. 9c. Ark wright 36 in. 15½c. Auburn 8. 36 in. 13½c. Boott E 36 in. 9c; B 28 in. 7½c. Cabot J 10c; 36 in. 11½c. Canoe 27 in. 6c. Fruit of the Loom 36 in. 8½c. Gem of the Spindle 14c. Hope 36 in. 12c. Linwood 36 in. 12½c Lonsdale 36 in. 12½c. Social L. 36 in. 10c Suffolk L. 36 in. 7c. Wamsutta OXX 36 in 15½c; OXH 36 in. 13c. Wessacumcon H. 33 in. 9c. Tuscarora 15½. Pocahontas 15½. Seaside 13½. Holmesville 13. Rosebud 13 Ticonderoga 33 in. 11½. Columbia 9½. Ballou & Son 10a7a9. Chestnut Hill 9½. Diamond Hill 13. White river 10. Roger Williams 10½. Grant Mills 8. Red Dog 7.

Domestic Ginghams—Gloucester 9 1-1 Lancaster 12c; Baird 10c.

Drugs, Oils, etc.

Opium, per lb, $11 00; bi-carbonate soda, per lb, 6 50; bluestone, per lb, 14a15; copperas, per lb, 3a3½; Epsom salts, per lb, 6; madder, per lb, 16a17; alum, per lb, 6; borax, per lb, 35; brimstone, per lb, 6a7; camphor, per lb, 80; indigo, per lb, 1 00a1 20; quinine, per ounce, $2 50; saltpetre, per lb, 12a15; copal varnish, per gal, $2 00a3 50; Japan varnish, per gal, $1 25a1 75; coach varnish, per al, $3 50a5 00; white lead, per lb, 9a14; white lead, pure, per lb, 14a15; castor oil, per gal, $1 15; stock powders, per doz, $1 25a1 75; lemon syrup, per doz, $3 75a5 00; gum asafoetida 40a50; acid, sulphuric, carboy, 11 @ 12; petro oil, per gal, 32a60; turpentine, per gal, 50; catechu, per lb, 9½; flaxseed, per lb, 10; alcohol, per gal, $2 00a3 25; raw linseed oil, per gal, $1 10; boiled linseed oil, per gal, $1 40; sweet oil, per gal, $2 00; sperm oil, per gal, $1 75a2 00; whale oil, per gal, $1 00a1 25; neatsfoot oil, per gal, $1a1 25; lard oil, per gal, $1 25a1 50; laudanum, per gal, $3 00a3 50.

Junk Market.

Rags—Buying prices 2a3½. Waste paper—Buying prices 1c. Scrap Iron—Buying prices 1c. Old Copper—Buying prices 13a15. Twine—Paper, selling price per lb 30; Jute 14a16; Cotton 18a20; Flax 40a50.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. jan15—d&w3mo

THE THOMPSON HOUSE,

— AND —

45 WHITEHALL, AND 60 & 62 BROAD ST.

R. G. Thompson begs to inform the citizens of Atlanta, and the traveling public generally, that he has had the above-named house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, and is now prepared to receive boarders, either transient or permanent, at moderate rates. Rooms by the day, week month. The table is provided with every delicacy of the season, and the cooking cannot be excelled by any house in the city.

Ice Cream Parlors.

In connection with the house, I have fitted up two parlors, fronting on Whitehall street, for the sale of Ice Cream during the coming season. The special attention of the the ladies is called to these parlors. My reputation as proprietor of the Cafe, in the Capitol building, some six years ago, being a guarantee that they will be conducted in the best possible manner. Mrs. Thompson will pay special attention to the Ice Cream Parlors, and will see to it that the wants of ladies and children are promptly supplied. The Ice Cream Parlors will be kept open during the summer season from ten o'clock in the morning to midnight, and on Sundays from twelve o'clock noon to eleven o'clock p. m. R. G. THOMPSON.
may1—dlmo

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF MACON & BRUNSWICK RAILROAD,
MACON, GA., April 7, 1875.

IN accordance with an order issued from the Executive Department of this State, published herewith, will be sold on the FIRST TUESDAY IN JUNE NEXT, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., at the depot of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, in the city of Macon, Bibb county, Georgia, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, the MACON & BRUNSWICK RAILROAD, extending from the city of Macon to Brunswick, in Glynn county, Georgia—a distance of one hundred and eighty-six miles, with the branch road extending from Cochran to Hawkinsville, a distance of ten miles, and about five miles of side track on the main line of the road, and about two miles of extension in said city of Brunswick, together with the franchise, equipments and other property of said company, consisting of its road-bed, superstructure, right of way, motive power, rolling stock, depots, freight and section houses, machine shops, carpenter shops, grounds, furniture, machinery, tools and materials connected therewith.

Also, the following property of said company, to-wit: Tracts or parcels of land Nos. 1, 3 and 4 in District Twenty, and Nos. 124, 126, 127, 144, 145, 146, 151, 155, 156 and 157, in District Twenty-one, all lying and being in Pulaski county, Georgia, and containing each two hundred and two and a half (202½) acres.

Also, a certain tract or parcel of land in the city of Brunswick, known as the wharf property of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company.

Also, one-half (undivided) of lots Nos. 3 and 4 of block 37, in the city of Macon, known in the locality as the Guard House property.

Also, city lots Nos. 1, 2 and a portion of No. 3, in square No. 55, in the city of Macon.

Also, a tract or parcel of land in said city of Macon, there known as "Camp Oglethorpe," containing ten acres, more or less.

Also, city lots Nos 1 and 7, in block No. 10, in Southwest Macon.

Also, city lots Nos. 3 and 5, in square No. 13, in the said city of Macon, with the buildings thereon.

Also, tract or parcel of land No. 217, in District Three, Wayne county, Georgia, and four hundred and forty shares of stock in the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company, certificate 1,009.

The foregoing property will be offered for cash, for the bonds of this state, or the first mortgage bonds of the company, indorsed in behalf of the State, under and authority of the act approved December 3d, 1866.

E. A. FLEWELLEN,
Receiver Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, GA., April 5, 1875.

Whereas, by virtue of the authority given in the second section of an act entitled "An act to extend the aid of the State to the completion of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, and for other purposes," approved December 3, 1866, an order was issued from this department on the 2d of July, 1873, seizing and taking possession of all the property of said railroad company, and placing the same in the hands of an agent for the State, to be held, managed, and the earnings applied in accordance with the provisions of said second section of said act; and,

Whereas, among other provisions of said second section of said act, it is expressly provided that, after the seizure of all the property of said company as aforesaid, the Governor "shall sell the said road and its equipments, and other property belonging to said company, in such manner and at such times as in his judgment may best subserve the interest of all concerned," and having become satisfied that it will be for the best interest of the State and all concerned that all the property of the company seized under said order be sold at an early day, it is, therefore,

Ordered, that all the property seized as aforesaid now in the possession of Edward A. Flewellen, Receiver of the property of Macon & Brunswick Railroad Company, under said order, be sold to the highest bidder, at public outcery, at the depot of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, in the city of Macon, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., on the first Tuesday in June next.

The said sale will be made for cash, for bonds of this State, or the first mortgage bonds of the company indorsed in behalf of the State under the authority of the act approved December 3, 1866. It is further

Ordered, that the said Edward A. Flewellen, as Receiver aforesaid, make out an advertisement under this order, setting forth with requisite particularity all the property to be sold as aforesaid, and publish the same in such public gazettes in this State and in the city of New York as in his judgment will give proper publication to said sale.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Executive Department, at the Capitol, in Atlanta, the day and year above written.

JAMES M. SMITH, Governor.
By the Governor.
J. W. WARREN, Secretary Executive Department. apr14—dlaw7w

BOOTS & SHOES.

ONE HUNDRED

Cases of Boots and Shoes received from bankrupt sale of Howes, Hyatt & Co., consisting in a variety of grades and styles for Men,

Women & Children,

all first-class goods, which I will sell to cash customers who have

BURIED

the credit system and pay cash as they go, at about one-half the usual price. To country merchants and retail customers who are

ALIVE

to the fact, that cash purchase can be made from fifteen to twenty per cent. cheaper

IN ATLANTA.

than goods bought on thirty days time, I offer special inducements. To Shoe and Harness-makers, who read this, I would say that I never had a larger or more varied stock of Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Harness Leather, Upper Leather, French and American Calf Skins, Shoe Findings and Shoe Makers' Tools. Twenty-four years experience in the Boot, Shoe and Leather business in Atlanta, coupled with the facilities a large Cash Capital can give, enables me to offer to merchants and my retail customers, a stock worth the attention of all; and I hereby extend to all an invitation to call, examine and price my goods, which are sold at HARD TIME PRICES. Orders from a distance filled with promptness and care, at *lowest* cash prices

I. T. BANKS,
apr21—dtf 67 Whitehall St.

RICKS HOUSE,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

House new, clean and neat. Cartersville is noted for its fine society, good water, and for Acalia, Rowland Springs—various mineral waters—situated within five miles, a nice drive, scenery unsurpassed. Inducements offered to families for the summer.
apr24—dtf E. T. WHITE, Agent.

RAILROADS.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PASSENGER AND MAIL ROUTE VIA Atlanta and Augusta

To Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE Daily Through Passenger Train

CONNECTIONS by this line are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

Conductors on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The quickest time and sure connection made by this route.

Passengers can purchase through tickets and have their baggage checked through from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta to Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, by four different routes, via Augusta Kingsville and Wilmington; via Columbia Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta

As any other Route.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars

On all Night Trains leaving Atlanta by this Route.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find

SPLENDID LINE OF STEAMSHIPS From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on sale at Montgomery West Point and Atlanta to New York via Charleston Steamships.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24—tf

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA DIVISION,
Central R. R. and Banking Co. of Georgia,
Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 10, 1874.

Change of Schedule.

ON and after Thursday, December 10, 1874, the trains between Atlanta and Carrollton will run as follows:

	Arrive.	Leave.
Carrollton		7 45 a m
Whitesburg	8 45 a m	8 55 a m
Sargents	9 15 a m	9 17 a m
Newnan	9 37 a m	9 52 a m
Sharpsburg	10 27 a m	10 29 a m
Turin	10 34 a m	10 37 a m
Senoia	10 57 a m	11 07 a m
Brooksville	11 32 a m	11 42 a m
Griffin	12 22 p m	12 36
Atlanta	2 55 p m	

RETURNING.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Atlanta		1 00 p m
Griffin	3 15 p m	3 25 p m
Brookseville	4 00 p m	4 05 p m
Senoia	4 35 p m	4 45 p m
Turin	5 05 p m	5 07 p m
Sharpsburg	5 12 p m	5 14 p m
Newnan	5 49 p m	6 04 p m
Sargents	6 24 p m	6 26 p m
Whitesburg	6 46 p m	6 51 p m
Carrollton	7 51 p m	

A. J. WHITE, Pres. and Supt.,
S. G. and N. A. R. R.
G. J. FORBACRE, Supt,
C. R. R. (A. D.)
decl1—dtf

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line RAILWAY.

Commencing Sunday APRIL 4th, 1875.

PASSENGER TRAIN EASTWARD.

Leave Atlanta	7 30 p m
Leave Gainesville	10 02 p m
Leave Toccoa	12 01 a m
Leave Seneca City	1 24 a m
Leave Greenville	3 21 a m
Leave Spartanburg	4 58 a m
Arrive Charlotte	8 30 a m

Making close connections for Danville, Richmond and Eastern cities, arriving

12 HOURS IN ADVANCE

of any other line out of Atlanta.

PASSENGER TRAIN WESTWARD.

Leave Charlotte	7 00 a m
Leave Spartanburg	11 03 a m
Leave Greenville	12 33 p m
Leave Seneca City	2 45 p m
Leave Toccoa	4 11 p m
Leave Gainesville	6 09 p m
Arrive Atlanta	9 10 p m

Pullman Palace Cars THROUGH TO RICHMOND WITHOUT CHANGE.
JOHN B. PECK,
apr4—dtf Master Transportation.

Memphis and Charleston R. R

MEMPHIS, TENN., OCT. 15, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. AKERS having resigned as agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Atlanta, Mr. T. G. GARRETT has been appointed as his successor,

Planters and others desiring information in regard to transportation of hands from that section, may get reliable information by calling on or addressing

T. G. GARRETT,
Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
W. J. BOBO,
General Superintendent. oct18-dtf

GO TO

TEXAS

VIA THE

Lone Star Route!

International & Gt. Northern R. R

IT IS

The Shortest Quickest and Best ALL-RAIL LINE TO

Waco, Bremond,
Hearne, Rockdale,
Houston, Galveston,
Hempstead, Brenham,
Columbia, Austin,
San Antonio,

And all principal points in

Eastern, Central, Western & Southern TEXAS!

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THE PIONEER!

A handsome illustrated newspaper, containing information for everybody. Tells how and where to secure a HOME cheap. SENT FREE TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

It contains the NEW HOMESTEAD and TIMBER LAWS, with other interesting matter found in only in this paper.

SEND FOR IT AT ONCE!

It will only cost you a POSTAL CARD. New number for April just out. Address
O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.,
OMAHA, NEB.

Most Extraordinary

Terms of Advertising are offered for Newspapers in the State of

GEORGIA.

Send for list of papers and schedule of rates. Address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park Row, N. Y.
REFER TO EDITOR OF THIS PAPER.
apr30—d&w4w

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.

conduct an Agency for the reception of advertisements for American NEWSPAPERS—the most complete establishment of the kind in the world. Six thousand NEWSPAPERS are kept regularly on file, open to inspection by customers. Every **Advertisement** is taken at the home price of the paper, without any additional charge or commission. An advertiser, in dealing with the Agency, is saved trouble and correspondence, making one contract instead of a dozen, a hundred or a thousand. A **Book**, containing large lists of papers, circulations, with some information about prices, is sent to any address for twenty-five cents. Persons wishing to make contracts for advertising in any town, city, county, State or Territory of the United States, or any portion of the Dominion of Canada, may send a concise statement of what they want, together with a copy of the **Advertisement**, and receive information which will enable them to decide whether to increase or decrease the order. For such information there is no charge. Orders are taken for a single paper as well for a list, for a single dollar as readily as for a larger sum.
Offices (Times Building), 41 PARK ROW N.Y.

$5 TO $20

per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$77

A WEEK guaranteed to Male or Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

BUY ONLY THE GENUINE

STANDARD SCALES.

ALSO, THE
Most Perfect Alarm Cash Drawer,
MILES ALARM TILL CO.'S.
Also, Herring's Safes, Coffee and Drug Mills, Letter Presses.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales
MANUFACTURERS,
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.
ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.
PRINCIPAL SCALE WAREHOUSES,
Fairbanks & Co., 311 Broadway, N. Y
FAIRBANKS & CO., 166 Baltimore street Baltimore, Md.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 53 Camp street, New Orleans.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 93 Main street, Buffalo, New York.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 338, Broadway, Albany, New York.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 403 St. Paul's street, Montreal.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 34 King William St., London, Eng.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., 2 Milk St Boston, Mass.
FAIRBANKS & EWING, Masonic H Philadelphia, Pa.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 111 L street, Chicago.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 139 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 182 Superi street, Cleveland, Ohio.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 48 Wood Pittsburgh.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 5th Dealer Main street, Louisville.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 302 and 304 Washington Avenue, St. Louis.
FAIRBANKS & HUTCHINSON, San Francisco, California.
For sale by leading Hardware and Stove dealers
apr4—deod&w10w

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

Marriage Guide.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house.

It contains the experience and advice of a physician whose reputation is world-wide, and should be in the pri vate drawer of every male and female throughout the entire globe. It embraces everything on the subject of the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 13 N. Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts compiles a double house of twenty-seven rooms is indorsed by some of the most celebrated medical professors of this country and Europe, and can be consulted personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office and parlors, No. 13 North Eighth street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

an27, '75—d&w1y

DR. C. A. BOHANNAN

Cures all Private Diseases without the use of mercury. Charges reasonable. Guarantees to cure all forms